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Maine Farmer. EZEKIEL HOLMES, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Maine Agricultural College.

come when it is for you to say whether you will than that usually given, which we regard as an have a distinct and independent College for the improvement, as it includes much of the discusspecific institution of the industrial classes or sions, which are often of considerable importnot. It is now left to you to decide whether the ance, and worthy of being preserved in such a splendid gift of (\$200,000) two hundred thousand form. This report takes up the first eightydollars donated by Congress for your use and an seven pages of the volume. An article occupyadditional gift of a superb and well equipped ing some ten pages on "Bones and Superphosfarm offered by a whole souled and generous son phate of Lime," next follows-from which we of Maine whereou to put that college, shall be shall present early extracts, as we have recently gratefully received or carelessly thrown away. had several inquiries relating to those topics. A

effort on your part an institution for the solid of thirty-six pages, by the senior editor of this practical education of your sons, who are de- journal, upon "Aquæculture," or the propagasigned to follow the noble, life-sustaining, production and culture of fish in our rivers and nonds. tive arts shall be forthwith put into operation, next follows. We are glad to find this subject or whether you will lose this literally golden engaging the attention of a large number of our opportunity and let the proffered boon slip for- intelligent citizens, and trust that efforts will ere

made an appropriation of public lands to all the to our capabilities for producing food and susloval States to be distributed in proportion to the taining our population. Following this, the Secrepresentation of such states for the purpose of retary continues the discussion of "Fruit Culestablishing "the endowment, support and main- ture," treating of plums, cherries, grapes and tenance of at least one Callege where the leading the smaller fruits, embracing descriptions of vaobject shall be, without excluding other scientific rieties cultivated in Maine, and the modes of culand classical studies and including military tactics, ture best suited to our climate. "On the Beet to teach such branches of learning as are related Root as a Source of Sugar"—an article of some to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts."

of lectures to pupils in return therefor.

the Commissioners were led to this conclusion. fellow citizens, but in this they have made a mistake. The principal reason given is that Bowdoin ject of the disposition of the grant for the estabhas already buildings for that purpose and therefore the State, or the public, will be relieved from and some remarks thereon by Mr. Goodale, comthe expense of constructing any. Now in order the pletes the volume. better to understand this, let us say that Conof this money to be expended in constructing or their heads does she offer. She does offer to ob- English works, not accessible to general readers tain a farm somewhere for experimental purposes in this country.

a farmer or a mechanic in Maine so green as to be they have been regarded as models of their class. willing to adopt such an arrangement at a cost of and have obtained a reputation not confined alone \$200,000 and call it an Agricultural College? If to our own commonwealth. We trust the able there is, Barnum ought to have him to exhibit as services of Mr. Goodale may be long retained to a very superlative extreme of verdancy.

But what shall we do? Come up like men and say to Bowdoin and the other colleges hands off, you have your institutions well established and well endowed. We have paid our part of thatwe wish you prosperity in your own particular your own benefit. Such a mess of pottage can't son by Mr. Lincoln Davis of Edgecomb. Mr. as thorough an education as the best of you. ing or encouraging the use of the plant. One where practice and science shall go together Bones and Their Preparation. A recent inand where beth brain and hand, soul and muscle quirer wishes a few practical hints on preparing

to go into almost immediate operation is the lack Bone mills have not as yet been used to any great of suitable buildings for lecture rooms and living extent in this country. They are expensive and rooms for the students. Either of the farms somewhat complicated. The manner of burning offered have farm buildings and one of them a bones, in a small private kiln, as described in our plenty of Agricultural implements. It has been last week's issue, appears a very inexpensive, it will be first necessary to have a suite of large, this way, be quite readily prepared for applicaalmost palatial buildings. No such building are tion to soil after being burned and reduced someat first or ever necessary. We have combatted what, or treated with sulphuric acid. Strong this idea before in our columns. All that is ley will decompose them in time, if they are parwanted are neat, strong, commodious buildings tially crushed or broken before putting them into well made, but of modest pretensions and ecnomit. We have known bones prepared in a very ical cost. Now cannot the farmers and mechanics satisfactory manner, and forming a very valuable of Maine contribute to the erection of such build-dressing, by placing them in a half hogshead tub ings? There are not less than 77,000 farmers and of ashes, and having it stand where the ashes can mechanics of Maine. A quarter of a dollar from be kept moist by frequent applications of water. each of you would give ample funds to erect Let this tub stand in a convenient situation, and buildings to give the college a good start. throw into it all old bones, with an occasional It is better to begin small and grow large, than to supply of ashes, giving it plenty of water and a begin large and grow small. Think of these things considerable portion of valuable dressing may be and then act—let us hear from you. At any rate, secured at little cost, and a substance now usualbuildings or no buildings, let us stand on our ox n ly wasted made of some account. bottom, and not sink our fund in fostering insti- ROCKWOOD APPLE. A native apple known

Mr. Goodale's Report for 1864.

We cannot speak in terms of too high comendation of the literary ability and practical value of the annual reports of the Secretary of our Board of Agriculture-and the publication of his report for the past year, gives us an opportunity of again alluding to their importance and usefulness. The one just issued is the ninth, and although somewhat smaller than the previous ones, contains many valuable articles. The re-Farmers and Mechanics of Maine, the time has port of the last session of the Board is more full

It is for you to say whether by a very little highly interesting paper (and one of great value) long be made to stock our inland ponds and It is well known to you that in 1862 Congress rivers with valuable fish, thereby adding largely

four pages-next appears. The article is mainly The portion falling to Maine amounts to 210,- historical. The Secretary says: "That the beet 000 acres, worth, as such land scrip is now selling is destined to produce a large proportion of the in the market, nearly \$200,000. It is also well sugar used in the United States, I entertain no known to you that this gift has been accepted by doubt," but at the same time thinks it doubtful the State and that Comissioners were appointed if New England will be able to compete successby the Governor to receive proposals from individ- fully with the prairie States in its cultivation. uals or corporations for any offer of lands or con- Little success can be expected from making sugar venient sites whereon to locate said college-that from beets in a small woy, as experience abroad two excellent farms were generously offered in different sections of the State by two different individuals, and also that in addition to this the three after another, given up the business. While Mr. several colleges-in Bowdoin; Waterville and Goodale does not recommend the manufacture of Bates, very kindly made offers to take these funds beet sugar in a small way, by the people of Maine. under their fostering care and give any amount of lectures to units in return therefor.

State, of the beet, as a crop for feeding to stock; the fund be given to Bowdoin College! We have not time nor is it very necessary now to enter into all the details of the offer made by the college, from necessity confined to dry feed. "Chicory as a substitute for Coffee," and "Regulating the They are honorable, honest, shrewd men. Men Sex of the offspring of Animals," are the topics entitled to the cordial and highest respect of their next discussed. The report of the Commission-

It is only within a day or two that we have gress in the article of gift, expressly forbids any seen Mr. Goodale's Report for 1863, containing the annual abstract. We are glad to notice he repairing buildings. The interest or income of it has adopted, in preparing the abstract, a plan we is to be devoted only to the "support and main- have heretofore recommended, viz., condensing tenance" of a college to teach branches related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. Hence it becomes necessary to procure buildings from some possible, and appropriating the space to articles other source. But does By which propose to furnish suitable buildings? not at all. She does offor to furnish a building like to the Medical College for a lec ure room—probably it is the old Medical College itself that is to be given. But not another building whether house or shanty does she propose to give. Your children, if they go there must either camp out on the plains or hire the control of the contro rooms and lodgings of the citizens. Not a room Growing and Preparing Flax;" and "The Breedfor their convenience, nor roof for the shelter of ing of Horses." Several of the above are from

and proposes that the pupils shall try experiments We are proud to let these reports go out as a at home and report to the faculty at their leisure! representative of the ability and practice of the Call you this an Agricultural College? Is there farmers of Maine; wherever they are known the State in his present capacity; they are of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interests of

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

sphere, but you can't absorb this little fund for us a leaf of Havana tobacco, raised the past seabuy the birthright that has now come to us. We Davis has also succeeded in raising several pods have waited long and patiently and now we will of seeds, which he thinks is sufficiently matured have a college of our own and we will see to it for planting. The leaf sent has a rather pleasthat the hard working boys of the farmers and ant odor, and there is nothing at all about it unmechanics shall have as good a college, adapted pleasant to the taste, though in saying this we to their peculiar pursuits, and receive as good and would by no means be understood as recommend-

shall receive a thorough training and a thorough bones in a cheap way for a fertilizer. We have often alluded to the subject, but submit the fol-The only trouble now in the way for the college lowing, which covers the queries proposed: an impression with many that to have a college sensible and practical method. They could in

tutions who have heretofore cared as little about the "Rockwood apple," has been shown us by the practical education of the farmer and me- Mr. Calvin Spaulding of Hallowell. The originchanic as they did of the man in the moon. al tree is now standing in Belgrade, and is seven-

OFFICERS OF WEST PENORSCOT AGRICULTURAL Society. At the annual meeting of the West Penobscot Agricultural Society, held at Exeter the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, Ezokiel T. Crane, Kenduskeag. Vice and Treasurer, T. P. Batchelder, Kenduskeag Agent and Librarian, David Barker, Exeter. Trustees, E. B. Stackpole, Kenduskeag; John Morrison, Corinth ; Geo. Hamilton, Dexter.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Treatment of Sheep.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- The first thing I look for when opening an agricultural paper, is some-thing concerning Sheep, as I am always interested in reading, and hearing, about the management of sheep, the various breeds, and opinions connected therewith. As the question is becoming one of great interest to most farmers, I think it is well

I observe that many good farmers are not par-

winter them, for they will not trouble you in the come better. To the children this is a subject of much spring, and be less than they were in the fall.

The first three or four weeks I feed on the best in their young minds, we are stimulating a taste, which hay, after that I feed nothing but meadow hay in after years, will result in developing him morally, to my old sheep up to the last of February or first of March. I never feed straw, using it all for Mr. Goodale made some remarks upon points in the lishment of an Agricultural College in this State. larger, healthier sheep with a little grain than they do without it. Sheep and lambs should never be fed on the ground, but in racks or boxes.

The lattle properties of moral culture, and is a most sure way of accomplishing good. spring that if you have not less sheep, you have

> back. The application of either must be done simulates us to greater exertion in this direction. Even twice before the sheeps too heavy with lamb — from the vegetable garden there comes a healthy moral one application would do but for the nits that influence, aside from contributing to the health and com-I have my lambs come about the first of April.
>
> I am of the opinion that a lamb matures and come
>
> fort of the farmer and his family. The grapes growing in his own garden, had been as much a source of pleas. up in better preparation and winters better than ure to his wife as flowers, and the neighbors who looked and any or June lamb, and those you have for the butcher go into the market earlier and command have some themselves. Thus the influence of fruit and when they are about two weeks old, and then you good. an sell in the early summer or let them run un- Mr. Anderson, spoke at some length in regard til fall without any extra trouble of separating that part of the report which alluded to the means to be them from the ewes that you wish to raise. One thing (especially in large flocks) I consider of the reacest importance is this: When the sheep drop heir lambs they should be immediately taken with their mother and placed in a separate apart-

nent with ample yard room, and comfortable hed or barn-room. One advantage of this is

can always be avoided. It is well to look into the sheep house at night the last thing before going to bed and the first thing in the morning to see that all is well. Sheep will soon become accustomed to have their attendant move that it be connected with any existing institution, and he believed their wishes should be regarded in the matter. around among them without getting up or being ter.
In the least disturbed by his presence.

They need all they can eat up clean. A Merino the State, would readily and willingly contribute to it, sheep weighing 90 pounds, daily consumes three pounds of hay, and larger ones in the proportion of one pound for every 30 pounds of live weight. The utmost regularity should be observed in the times of feeding. I prefer feeding three times a day, even in the shortest day of winter it shall have proved itself worthy of their patronage. The State had been liberal to other institutions, and he believed it would be to this. As to buildings, he believed the College did not need large or expensive day, even in the shortest day of winter it shall have proved itself worthy of their patronage.

in three separate apartments, the lambs occupy-ing one apartment. My opinion is that the rea-son large flocks do not generally do as well as small ones is, that they do not get the amount of food in proportion to the size of the flock; consequently the weak ones are crowded away and for sufficient amount of food gradually fail, and then disease of course ensues and they soon die. Presidents, Benj. Ball, Corinth; Francis W. Hill, I believe that more diseases are brought on to Exeter; Joseph P. Sinclair, Levant. Secretary sheep for the want of food and water, and proper ventilation than from any other cause.

H G. Abbott.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

North Vassalboro', Jan. 18th 1865.

Reported for the Maine Farmer. Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

Monday, Jan. 23. AFTERNOON-INFORMAL SESSION.

Met at 2 o'clock.

The paper of Mr. Chamberlain-prepared during the interim of the session-was called up and had its third

After the reading of the paper, Mr. Holden of Casco, for those that have had experience in the business of the House of Representatives, was called to the chair. of sheep raising to inform their friends of their Mr. French. There has long been a went of mental manner of treatment and opinion of the different breed. For this reason I am induced to give work, and a day spont in the culture of flowers, has been regarded as lost. Under these influences, we have been brought up. We are apt to forget that children ticular in the manner of feeding their sheep, some will throw out their hay at the barn doors nong the sheep without any fence or shed to What are our homes in the country? Cold, cheerless

ect them from the wind and storms; others | the place of hard labor and few pleasures. As they go throw out their hay into wet yards, consequently out in the world, they catch glimpses of something between of it is trodden under foot, and wasted, and ter. Is it strange, then, that they should become disthe sheep lack a sufficient amount to make them satisfied with the farm and the hore, and seek one uncomfortable, whereas if they had been fed in der more favorable influences, and one giving more comfortable, whereas it they had been led in der more favorable influences, and one giving more racks and boxes under cover much fodder would be saved and the sheep would do very much better. Some few are over careful and keep their the some favorable influences, and one giving more pleasure. We are apt to let a greed of gain keep down and stifle our finer and purer feelings and aspirations. Thrift is commendable, but it is not rational for a man sheep in close warm cellars, without ventilation, except one door at the end of the cellar. This I der is the worst place that sheep can possi. he becomes sordid and selfish, and the moral sensibilities become hardened and blunted. Farmers are too apt to My manner of treatment I will now give, which pile up money in the banks, or invest it in stocks or has been successful with me. My opinion is that fall feeding mowing fields with sheep does not inwhich give a charm and enjoyment to our children and jure the grass, (but by no means put on cattle or horses) consequently I fall feed my sheep in mowing fields. As winter approaches and the weather becomes cold and rainy, I drive my sheep into the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds with the yards, which are connected with open sheds which give a charm and enjoyment to our children and ourselves. This is all wrong, money laid out in embellishing our homes is a good investment; it makes us happier, enriches our own minds, creates a good influence of the yards, which are connected with open sheds. with feeding boxes under them. I then give them complished in one year or ten-yet the work will be one one foddering of good hay at night, and turn of interest, and home will be the dearest place to the them out through the day, so that the change from green to dry feed will be gradual. After they will have less desire to go out to seek their forof lectures to pupils in return therefor.

But perhaps it is not known to you all that the Commissioners in the honesty and simplicity of their hearts have reported a recommendation that as it is better to kill them than to undertake to sense of justice will invade each heart. Society will be

> bedding. I keep my sheds well littered with straw, which I believe is of very great advantage to the health and comfort of the sheep. In feeding meadow hay it will not do to feed English ay part of the time, but give them nothing else ntil you are through with your coarse fodder. do not feed grain or roots, have no objection to conducive to lealth, had never known any injury refeeding one or both, but if you feed one day you sulting from its constant use; and believed it to be a must feed every day, after you commence, or you bounden duty for parents to provide and keep a supply e all you have gained. Sometimes, however, I of it. Children should be induced to engage in the culfeed grain when my hay is poor, one or two weeks before my sheep drop their lam s and up to the time they go out to grass. They need grain most between hay and grass (as the saying is). Lambs after they come to the barn need the best of hay and a little grain through the winter. They make tell him how to set it out and take care of it. If this

The latter 1 prefer to any any other manner of Mr. Chase of the Senate made some highly interest. feeding. They should always have access to pure water which is of the greatest importance for the important subject, and could add nothing new to it. health of sheep. There should always be a sup-ply of salt mixed with sulphur in their troughs, have access to a pile of wood ashes; the coals in | begins to form on the trees, and in his family he had e ashes they seem to relish. This is the season of known no evil results from a constant use of fruit among the year when farmers must look well to see if children. Let every man in the country engage earnesttheir sheep are not troubled with ticks. If you find ly in the culture of fruit, and we shall hear nothing of them on your sheep you should use every effort boys stealing fruit. We should instill into the minds of try get rid of them, if you do not you will find in children in the household, an early sense of what is right the other industrial arts. Following out this part of way. Surface manuring should, of course, be governed

ess wool and less lambs and poor sheep besides.
There are only two effective methods that I know tobacco

One is to blow tobacco

Mr. Johnson, of Waldo, alluded to the influences of smoke (with a beliews for that purpose) into the our surroundings, and the great power they exert upon wool, and the other is to rub yellow snuff close to the mind and character of the man. The culture of e skin around the neck, also in the flanks and flowers appeals to a sense of order and beauty, and fort of the farmer and his family. The grapes growing better price. I always have my lambs castrated flower culture, become contagious and productive of

employed to retain that portion of our rural population who have heretofore gone from our midst; after which it was laid upon the table, and the subject of the Agricultural College was called up.

"Will the Board concur in the recomendation of the

the lamb will not be run over by sheep, and anoth- State Commissioners in relation to connecting the proat once if there are any more lambs—and if it needs any attention you can readily find the mother, but if mixed up with a large lot it is round difficult to tall the mother and give it. it is very difficult to tell the mother, and give it the attention that sometimes needs it.—One other advantage I will name in this connection: other advantage I will name in this connection:
If the sheep and lambs are not separated from the
main flock, the older lambs will if allowed by the heep, take all the milk before the young lambs connecting it with any existing College. It is, from the get strength enough to rise and suck, and consequently in cold weather loses its vitality and ofen dies. Let me here remark that it is these little our State. There will be constant friction among two attentions that insure success in any business and without these attentions there is often a failure in the largest enterprise. One more thought on the protection of sheep and young lambs. The stable or shed should be well littered with straw, should not be kept hot and tight, capable of best of the two institutions are at wide variance; one fits men for the professions as usually denominated, the other is to fit them for the industrial arts; the former, and the stable of the stable of the stable attentions. The adventure of the stable of the stable attentions that insure success in any business and classes of students; one performing manual labor each day, the others not being obliged to. The objects and the stable of the two institutions are at wide variance; one fits men for the professions as usually denominated, the other is to fit them for the industrial arts; the former, and the stable of the ng closed all around, and should be so close that | mainly theoretical, the latter highly practical. The adin a cold night the heat of the sheep will preserve a moderate temperature. On the other hand they should be provided with moveable windows look for an investigation of the matter. It is a new ntilators so that excess of heat or impure air thing in this country, and for this reason many have

In remarks made subsequently, he remarked that The amount of hay per day for a sheep, can funds for the Institution were amply sufficient for its esest be determined by the one who feeds them. tablishment, and he believed private citizens and also day, even in the shortest days of winter it should ones. A very small appropriation would furnish suitable done at sunrise, noon, and an hour before dark. Sheep do not stand at their racks and eat well in made to the farms that had already been offered to the

son of the Board, and others-all being strongly convictions. He concurred most heartily in the views against the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, connecting it with Bowdoin buildings to begin with, and thought it would accom-College, and at a late hour an adjournment was made.

nformal session this afternoon. Mr. GOODALE from Topic No. 3, "To what extent the professors and teachers connected with them are men

struction? presented a report which was once read and Agriculture, by Prof. Smythe of Bowdoin College, when referring to the offer of Waterville, viz; "That it was

annual meeting takes place to-day. annual meeting takes place to-day.

Arternoon—Informal Session. The Agricultural could," and said he believed none of the institutions desire the grant to nurse it and train up young men for

used this afternoon by the Legislative Committee on Agriculture for their regular sitting. Consequently the Board was deprived of the room until after the Committee finished its labors for the day. The subject of the factory as if it were more moderate and humble. Farmproposed Industrial School, was one of the topics under
consideration by the Committee, and as Dr. E. Holmes
was present, he was invited to present his views upon
the subject. This he did at considerable length and in
a very able and convincing manner, but as we took no
notes of his remarks, it will be impossible to give but
the merest outline.

In commencing, he alluded to the early history of
industrial schools in the State. As early as 1829, the

ing an eminent ship builder and owner, and acquiring large property. At the fair of the New England Agricultural Society at Springfield, last summer, he made the acquaintance of the best teamster of oxen upon the life-he alluded to the national grant to States, for the necessary to make a full report. benefit of Industrial Schools, and spoke of its importance to Maine. To us, the proportion is 210 000 acres of public lands, worth about two hundred thousand dollars. Reviewing the act of Congress donating this land approved. to the States, he remarked that it was evidently the intention of Congress that this fund should go to the establishment of a separate and independent institution. which was read and accepted. As to the education to be given, the act itself, expressly life;" and further, the act says that the leading object of a second reading. Carried. this institution shall be, "without excluding other scien-

would be no surer method of destroying it. As to buildings-which the national grant made no provision for. and the cost of which was made the great objection to its being established as a distinct institution—he saw no buildings for the pupils, teachers, &c., &c., with suitable barns and outbuildings for stock. The demonstrations are mainly to be made in the field-not in the lecture room-the teachers are expected to be practical as well as scientific men, men who are used to the plow and spade, and any farm house is good enough for these, certainly at first. As to apparatus-that can be cheap at first and answer every purpose. Some of the most splendid and useful discoveries in chemistry ever made -were made by very cheap and very simple apparatus.

the matter were present.

embodied in the report of the Commissioners.)

within such time as may be agreed upon, and without five dollars invested in concentrated manure for each drawing in any manner, or under any pretext, upon member of the family-from the privy, if composted in either the capital or the income of the original fund; to the manner above suggested. be equal in style and similar in plan to the Maine Med. Mr. LEACH had found the best success-upon a granite ical College; to be appropriated to the objects and uses soil-by placing his manure near the surface. He had of the Scientific Institution, and known by such name formerly spread his manure before plowing, for corn, as may be given to this Institution; to contain lecture- but had abandoned the practice. Had noticed the excelcoms for all the courses of study not otherwise provid- lent results of applying about fifteen loads of clay per ed for, and also rooms for the library, cabinets and mue acre to soil somewhat open, and believed it to be a valseum; and until such building can be erected, to set uable and permanent way of manuring. apart, for the uses of the Institution, such College

doin College does not make any offer of rooms for stu- which leaches through will be almost pure water. The dents, or residences for professors and teachers. If the Industrial school should be connected with this College, the students and teachers must find rooms and accomo-

dations as best they can, and at Brunswick prices. Rev. Mr. DILLINGHAM, Speaker of the House of Repesentatives, made an eloquent, foreible and energetic seech. We shall attempt no report of his remarks but give the leading ideas, as much as possible in the speak-

ty years old. The fruit is red, of a medium size, fine, rich grain, pleasing qualities, and are equal to the Baldwins. It has been kept until May. The tree is hardy and is a good bearer.

State for the purpose, and he believed the one in the consistently be connected with some one of the existing a marked to the Baldwins. It has been kept until May. The tree is hardy and is a good bearer.

State for the purpose, and he believed the one in the consistently be connected with some one of the existing the number of sheep, by inserting a marked to the consistently be connected with some one of the existing the number of sheep, by inserting a marked to one steern part of the State and thereby make a great saving to colleges in the State and thereby make a great saving to consistently be connected with some one of the existing the number of sheep. These were examined by the members with Further remarks were made by Mr. Perkins of Hal- not be willing to sanction its establishment as a separ-

plish more for practical agriculture if the fixtures at

first were plain, simple and comparatively inexpensive.

eminently and enthusiastically agricultural men. Un-

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

The teachers and professors connected with it should be Board met at the hour to which adjournment wa less they are such, the school will be a failure. He Mr. FRENCH from the Business Committee presented the subject of the Agricultural College for discussion in would say nothing against our Colleges—they are all

should classical and literary studies enter into the course of books, literary men; they are not practical, they are of instruction at the proposed Industrial College; and how far should practice be combined with scientific in-

After some other unimportant business, the board adjourned to make way for the Maine State Society whose appured meeting takes place to day.

The room occupied by the Board of Agriculture, was practical life, not at all. He also believed that if so

dustrial schools in the State. As early as 1828, the wider views of things, be divested of numerous preju-Gardiner Lyceum was established, one of the main features of the situation being a manual labor department.

Soon after, the Seminary at Kent's Hill, and the College

When that is ju operation, and has been in operation ten at Waterville, both started mechanical or manual labor pears, then we shall hear nothing about abolishing this departments—the latter at one time having a considera-ble number of workshops connected with it. Now, in each of these instances, the idea was correct: the hands go forth with increased powers for usefulness. as well as he brain should he educated. But they each failed because there was not sufficient capital to act as a sort of balancing power. When the demand for the article manfactured failed, they were obliged to stop making them. The presided as well as the the stop making them. The presided as well as the the stop making them. ticle manfactured failed, they were obliged to stop making them. The practical as well as the theoretical was needed to fully educate a man; and other things being equal, those succeeded best at the former who had been thoroughly educated at the latter. He had known a gentleman, who, after going through a regular course of study at Brown University, bound himself out to a ship carpenter for the purpose of acquiring the trade. He worked at 5 per ct. would give five or six thousand dollars, annually, for the pay of teachers, which is more than any of ter for the purpose of acquiring the trade. He worked patiently and skillfully—because his hands were guided by acquired knowledge, and he knew how to apply the principles of science and mechanical philosophy to the work of his hands—and he succeeded admirably, becoming an eminent ship builder and owner, and acquiring a On Tuesday evening there was an informal meeting, grounds. Upon inquiry he learned that he had been ed. at which Hon. Mr. PRINCE, of the Council presided, at neated at Yale College, and had afterwards taken to the which the subject of the Industrial College was further business of farming. He also learned that he was a discussed. Able speeches were made by several members

farmer in Connecticut, and found out from his neighbors that there was not a better farmer in the State. These are only two of the numerous instances of success in S. F. Perley, T. S. Lang, and several other members of manual pursuits where the parties had the benefit of the Legislature. The sentiment of the meeting was thorough scientific training to guide them. After speak- strongly and emphatically in favor of a separate instituing at some length upon this part of the subject-all tion for the Industrial School, but as no new ideas were going to show the importance of uniting practice with advanced, and as the range of discussion is pretty fully science in educating a man for the industrial pursuits in covered by our reports of other meetings we deem it un-

Board met at 10 A. M. Journal of yesterday read

Mr. JOHNSON, from Committee on Topic No. 1, "The Agricultural College of Maine"-presented his report,

Mr. Angerson alluded to the report in terms of comstates, that the object of this institution shall be "to mendation, and as the subject was one which needed promote the liberal and practical education of the indus- much thought before being finally disposed of, he would trial classes in the several pursuits and professions in move that it be assigned to Thursday, at 10 h A. M., for

Mr. Bigglow, from Committee on Topic No. 8, "Ma tife and classical studies and including military tactics, pures and their Application,"-presented his report, to teach such branches of learning as are related to which, on motion of Mr. Anderson, was accepted.

Mr. Anderson regarded the report as a valuable one, Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." This then, is positive : the education shall be practical, and the main or and covered the whole subject-which, in fact, lies at the other industrial arts. Following out this part of way. Surface manuring should, of course, be governed the argument in an able and convincing manner, he next by circumstances—though he believed as a general thing alluded to the Report of the State Commissioners and that manure should be near the surface. He hoped the the offer of Bowdoin College. He disapproved in the experience of members of the Board would be given strongest terms of the connection of the Industrial School upon this point. The subject of mixing the different with any College now established in the State. There soils as a substitute for monure—as hinted at in the

hoped it would receive attention. Mr. Rogens made some remarks upon the report. He regarded surface manuring—or placing it near the surdifficulty about this part of the matter. We do not face—to be the most proper and correct mode of apply. difficulty about this part of the matter. We do not need elegant or expensive buildings. The interests of the school would not demandit, especially at first. All that is needed, is plain, durable, convenient, wooden buildings for the pupils, teachers, &c., &c., with suitamanures, and in his own experience had received great benefit from using them. The last year, however, he had received very little benefit from using phosphate of lime, and would like to know the cause. He regarded the soil from the road sides as of equal if not greater value than muck as an absorbent. It is more easily obtained, and he believed it was worth more, load for load, Mr. Goodalk spoke of the value of night soil, which in nineteen cases out of twenty is almost lost. It de-After the remarks of Dr. Holkes before the Legislaive Committee, that Committee adjourned, and the once. He suggested this method: Have near your Board of Agriculture went into informal session, con- privies an abundant supply of perfectly dry soil. Throw tinuing the discussion of the same topic. A large num. in a few shovels full once in one or two days. In the ber of gentlemen, legislators, and others interested in larger towns in England it was formerly the practice to use water and wash the contents of the privies into the sewers. Now in many towns soil is entirely used. The odor is not offensive. In some instances the soil has Mr. Jonnson, of Waldo, said he wished to correct an been used over and over again after drying, until the opinion which might prevail in the minds of some in regard to the offer of Bowdoin College. (He then read the following extract from the communication of President Woods, making the offer of that institution, as surprised at the great decorating power of purely dried soil. If properly managed he believed that each farmer "To provide a building, to be erected by the College could make an amount of superior dressing-equal to

Mr. Goodale, in some further remarks, alluded to buildings, or portions of them, as shall furnish it with the wonderful absorptive character of common soil. Take a barrel and fill it with common soil, and turn inte It will be seen from this, said Mr. Johnston, that Bow- it the strong soakings of your manure yard, and that loses its value. Hence the matter must be attended to at once and often. The subject was then tabled, and the

> INFORMAL SESSION. Mr. Swirn was called to the chair.

board went into informal session.

Dr. Holmes exhibited a Dairy Thermometer for the purpose of testing the temperature of milk for butter and cheese-registered to 62 deg. for butter and 98 deg

of sheep. These were examined by the members with owell, (of the House of Representatives) Mr. Ander- ate Institution. But he had been led to change his much interest, and their merits discussed at some

BOG LANDS AND BOG HAY.

This subject was then taken up for discussion. Dr. HOLMES spoke of low land or bog hay consisting chiefly of sedges and aquatic grass, which he considered as excellent for barn carpets. If given to cattle its effect is to make them ecetive. He had given it to his stock in connection with a foddering each day of unthreshed beans, and found they brought on a good state honorable institutions and are a credit to the State: but of the bowels. He recommended the Board of Agriculture to appoint a committee to find out by careful and judicious experiment, the nutritive value of unthreshed beans, and also the comparative value of each, Our farmers are generally satisfied to get one ton of good hay per acre. He would also have a committee to find out the comparative value of bog hev and beans, and good English hay. Another experiment like the following should be tried : have one acre in good English grass, another in corn. Cut up the corn, cure the stalks and save all the stalks and busks for fodder. Take every ear of corn and grind it, feeding the meal and stalks together, and find out the comparative value of an acre of corn with an acre of English grass (bay) for

feeding purposes. Mr. PERLEY of Naples, believed that all bog grasses have some value. Young cattle are frequently wintered ntirely on it, and come out in the spring pretty well. The buckthorn brake made better fodder for sheep than it did for cattle, and he believed roots to be a cheaper substitute than beans. He had wintered cattle in good condition on bog hay by giving them from four to eight quarts of roots per day. In the fall he fed the early white turnips, in winter ruta bagas, and towards spring he gave beets, feeding carrots all the time. He referred to instances where farmers kept stock on bog hav chiefly. and knew there must be a value in it for feeding pur-

ply for the purposes of a litter or bedding for eattle and orses. He alluded to an aquatic grass known as Gunbright or Scouring Rush. It always grows in water like ico. It is as sweet as corn stalks, and cattle eat it as well. It has a gnarled, knotty root, and a very minute seed-it can hardly be called a seed. If this is scattered where water stands upon the ground, it will grow He had propagated it somewhat by taking sods containing the roots and setting them out in situations where water stood on the ground. Had found it difficult to make foul meadow or blue joint remain long upon meadow land after it was cleared. As the ground became com-

pact they disappeared. Mr. Farnes remarked that foul meadow grass, kept green a long while at the bottom of the stalk, and he elieved it should not be cut until the seed had fallen. If cut early the joint and foul meadow would soon run out, but if left to stand until the seed had fallen it would remain in the ground for years, producing a good crop.

Mr. Perley had worked on a meadow for twenty years, heads out. Upon another part of the same meadow, cleared within five years, the blue joint had disappear ed. He had taken the seed of this grass-by gathering the ripe heads-and sowed them upon portions of this meadow, but never saw anything from them. He had left all thrifty trees, maples and elms, that there might be as much shade upon the meadow as possible, as shade had been regarded as indispensible to the growth of the

was a great amount of silica in it, and for milch cows he believed nothing was a better winter feed, as it brought on a laxative state of the bowels and also incrossed the flow of milk. It is rather difficult curing it, as it is quite succulent, and if dried too much break

Mr. Rogens gave further testimony to the value of bog or meadow hay, regarding it as very valuable for sheep. A neighbor of his considered the "gunbright" as a good feed for store hogs-even with no other feed. Dr. HOLMES. I do not see why it should not be good thing for hogs, as there is a good deal of sugar is

The Chairman (Mr. SMITH of Penobscot) remarked that on the Penebscot river some stocks of cattle were kept entirely on bog hav. His own observation in the matter was that if out early it had more laxative qualities to it than if allowed to stand late. It was fed to horses and sheep.

Dr. HOLMES said that two facts were gathered from this talk about bog hay-lst, That good grasses do grow in the swamps-2d, That we do not understand all the laws of their propagation. He believed that as meadows become compact by being cleared up and by the water standing on them all winter, the foul meadow and blue joint run out. He had put on seed of both and never saw it, and all he knew was that these grasses had disappeared from his meadows, and he knew not how to get them back again. He believed that when the qualities of bog hay were understood, and we were able to make up its deficiencies, it would become a more valuable and economical forage plant. This can be found out only by

careful analysis and experiment. Mr. Anderson. Who is to make these experiment and analysis? Dr. Holmes. The professor of chemistry in the Agcultural College of Maine.

PULVERIZED BONES. Mr. PERLEY called up the use of pulverized bones as dressing. He had applied it to the hill for potatoes, but they did not give so good a result in quantity nor quality as plaster. He would like the opinion of members of the Board upon the subject.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN had tried it on corn and potate but the results were unsatisfactory.

Many of the members spoke of the results of applying sea-weed or rock-weed, as prepared by Mr. Johnson, o Wiscasset, but the uniform results on different soils an applied in various ways was not satisfactory. OCEANIC MANURES-SALT WATER, &C.

Dr. Holmes made some remarks upon the general subject of marine manures. The ocean is a fast reservoir of manure, and he believed the time would come when large quantities of sea water would be carried back inte the interior to put upon land. He mentioned an instance where a gentleman in Massachusetts had plum ed for a day or two by a great freshet, early in the trees growing near Charles river, which were submergspring, the water being considerably sait. Instead of the trees being killed, they did better than in any previous season, bore well, and were not troubled with the curculio. It is a well known fact that beach plums, which grow close to the sea shore, are not injured by the carculios, while those a mile or two from the shore are greatly injured by them. He believed that some fruits nd vegetables would be benefitted by an application of sea water, if we know just how to apply it, and spoke of having succeeded admirably with sea-weed as an appli-

THURSDAY, Jan. 26th Board met at usual hour. President in chair. Mr. Jaquith from committee on Pay Roll, presented

his report which was accepted. Mr. LEACH, from Committee on Topic No. 11, "By whom should the affairs of Agricultural Societies generally be managed?" presented a report which was once

read, accepted and assigned.

A report on Topic No. 9, "What is needed in Maine to elevate the standard and enhance the profits of her agriculturists," drawn up by Mr. Rogers of Sagadahoc, was first read, accepted and assigned to Priday for its secon

reading.

Mr. Jarronds, presented a report on Topic No. 7. "Should the breeding of mules be encouraged?" seceived

herefore,
Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to examine into the propriety of giving the subjects of the preserva-tion and growth of forests, and irrigation, a prominent place in his next Report."

Mr. Johnson's report on the first Topic, "The Agri cultural College" was read a second time. Upon the report and the general subject, Mr. Anderson of Cumberland spoke at length. His remarks will be published hereafter. After some further discussion the report was re-con

mitted for amendment. It was also the unanimous vote of the Board that the Secretary be instructed to present the views of the Board regarding the Agricultural College, before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Adjourned.

Mr. French's report on Topic No. 2-which was re committed for amendment-was read a second time. After the reading of Mr. French's paper, the Board went into informal session.

INFORMAL MEETING Hon. SAMUEL F. PERLEY of Naples was called to the

The report of Mr. French was made the subject of dis

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

"Will the Board concur in the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, in relation to the proposed Industrial College, viz: that it be connected with Bowdoin College."

Mr. Anderson remarked that the object of the info mal meeting upon this subject, was that all might hav an opportunity of expressing their own views; giving those who were in favor of connecting it with any col lege, a chance to state their reasons for so doing. He esumed there might be two views upon the matterthough he had failed to discover but one-and the Board were ready and willing to meet any arguments offered

in a fair and candid manner. Mr. Goodale spoke at some length reviewing the whole matter, and examining with some closeness the offer of Bowdoin College, made to the State Commis ioners, as it appears in the last report of the Secretary He was as much in favor of connecting it with Bowdoir as he was with any other. Our Colleges are all noble estitutions and under the care of good men, but they are not agriculturists, and they do not know the wants of the agriculturist and mechanic. As an evidence of this, he referred to the offer of Bowdoin College, showing that the matter had not received the very carefu thought of those making it, and that they were alike macquainted with the wants of the farmers and the re uirements of the bill. The disposition which they of fered to make of the national grant, was to begin with, an illegal one, and they have no right to dispose of it in the manner which they have proposed to, as it was in direct violation of the Act of Congress. Again, in their proposition, the entire control and management of the Industrial School, the appointment of the teachers and the regulation of the course of study is wholly man aged by the President and faculty of Bowdoin College, taking the oversight of the matter completely out of the hands of the State. Again, the course of study marked out, gives only one year to as many branche and studies for which three years is little time enough and they are then conferred with the degree of B. How much of all these necessary studies could a stu-

dent master in one year? The offer also includes

gymnasium, well enough-indeed, indispensible-a part of a literary College, but what do students who expect to use the plow, hoe and spade, need of the gymmasjum? We, as farmers and mechanics, want something but they do not. These things show the ideas they have in regard to the proposed industrial college, and are prima facia evidence why the connection with this Institution should not be made. Mr. Jounson wished to call the attention of the Board to the offer of Mr. Nourse. It is an offer of real and substantial value, and in this respect, and in respect to our wants, is one to which the offer of Bowdoin College is not to be compared. He then alluded to the reasons why this farm had not been accepted by the Commissioners, and proceeded to show that they were, in reality, no objections at all. The location was just the one that was needed, near enough to lines of communication, and at the right distance from town. He alluded to the want of buildings. It is true it has not buildings sufficient to all the wants of the Institution, but in this respect it is far superior to the offer of Bowdoin.

Upon this farm are barns, sheep-houses, hog-pens, and other out buildings, far better adapted to the wants of the proposed school than the building offered by Bowdoin. The offer is a rich one, and one which should be accepted. Mr. GOODALE said he had spoken so often upon the subject that he supposed they were tired of hearing from him, but he would allude to one or two points. No doubt, there were advantages of connecting it, but they are so small and insignificant as to be of no value or consequence whatever. No doubt, also, that some of the teachers of Bowdoin could teach in the new school, but he thought the teachers there, to do justice to their pupils, would have enough to see to, without attempting t teach-new ones. The pupils in the Industrial School

should get their preparatory or elementary instruction

at our academies or high schools, as many of the stu-

dents to a medical course new do. The agricultural school, like all agricultural schools should be started in a small way. We should not take up more than one-half or two-thirds-at most threefourths-of the income of the lands for teachers or professors. The instructors might profitably occupy a part of each year in delivering lectures in different parts of the State, something like our teachers' institutes. The teachers or professors could employ other lecturers in various departments to assist them. Their lectures should be held in one part of the State one year, and at another the next, and in this way over the State. There should be a small admission fee to these lectures, and a the close of each lecture, let such as choose be examined upon the subject, and have small prizes awarded to those who pass the most commendable examination. In this way, a thousand could be reached and benefitted. where one could be reached if instruction was wholly

Mr. Perley, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor, made some remarks, alluding to the considerations of the Commissioners in making their report. Personally, he felt that if connected with any existing college, it would be the same as lost; and his preference and judgment were in favor of a separate institution. He believed it could be started as an independent college, and was ready to act with the Board in bringing about this result.

confined to the school. The teachers would also be ben-

ofited by mingling with the people at large.

Mr. Anderson. There is another thing to be taken into account in this connection. The United States has gone out of its usual course of legislation, to foster a special interest. When the State accepts the gift of the General Government, it becomes a party to a contract,

and is in honor bound to carry out the conditions of the other party-the Government-in the letter and spirit of the act. He alluded to the act of Congress, and believed there was a complete contract between the State and the United States, in the matter. If connected with any other institution, he believed neither the spirit nor letter of the act would be carried out. Indeed if connected, it would be worse than nothing, because it might stand in the way of another industrial school, which we sometime certainly shall have. Mr. DILLINGHAM being called upon by the chair for some remarks, said he had already spoken several times upon the subject, and would therefore add but a few

words. He would set entirely aside the question of connection. It had been completely exploded, it was dissipated, there was nothing left of it. The next question that occurs is, shall we have this college? The necessity of it exists, therefore we shall have it, and look ing to the necessity of it, the question is easily answered. We do not begin to appreciate the advantages to be reaped when this institution is started, and has been in operation for a series of years. It will work fourfold, yes, twenty-fold, more results than its most sanguine friends now expect: indeed, we cannot begin to compute the good that will come from it. Farmers should assert their right to be educated in their profession. Look at the number to be educated in our State. And look, also, at the difference in those who are educated and those who are not. It is a difference of 100 to 1, in power, influence and value to the com-

THE MAINE FARMER: AN

adopted.

munity of the two classes. Where are the men of in- or lime with poultry manure, nor with any manure which ventive brain in our State to get encouragement or instruction? Not at Bowdoin. It should be the special alkali to such manures. They should be applied to the province of one of the professors of the Agricultural soil separate. Poultry manure should be mixed with College to aid, help, and encourage the inventive genius muck or surface soil—if applied to muck the quality of of our people. By a single invention all the expenses the muck is improved by mixing it with the droopings of the college could be paid. As an illustration in evi- of poultry. Had rather have dirt than to have leached dence of this, look at the Beater Press Company of this ashes to compost with hen manure. State, with an invested capital of \$400,000. It is the the machine is composed. The field of invention is not He had two and a half barrels of hen manure, and when exhausted, and our State has as many inventive intellects as any State in the Union. This institution should sults of using this were most marked. He spoke of the and for this reason, should commence in such a moder-&c., and is there the shadow of a doubt that the liberal, fed to sheep in some instances, but he believed it was progressive farmers of Maine will generously respond killing them. to this call? We will not ask this sum of the State, but of those energetic, liberal farmers who will willingly contribute to it. Let our established colleges do their own work in their own sphere, and we will give them ed. "God speed;" but let us, as farmers and mechanics, have this institution of our own in such a situation and manner that it will confer its benefits upon us. It will be necessary to have farm stock at the college. How many was re-committed for amendment, read this report a secof our farmers will give the very best pick of their cat- ond time, and assigned. tle and sheep; such breeders as Anderson, Lang, Per- The report upon the "Improvement of Pastures," J. cival, and a host of others? Let us take the first step F. Anderson, chairman, was read a third time, and and move on !

Adjourned. FRIDAY, Jan. 27th. After the preliminary had been attended to, Mr. Rogers from the Business Committee, pres

the following topic, No. 21-"The Importance of Agricultural Instruction in our Common Schools," which was assigned to Mr. JAQUITH, upon which to prepare a report during the interim of the session. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Geo.

E. Brackett, relating to the contested seat of the member of the Board from Waldo county, which was laid upon the table.

Mr. JAQUITH from committee on Topic No. 6-"Protection to Sheep Husbandry," presented his report, which Mr. Johnson recommended the late plowing of land the following resolves presented by the member from not stand the drouth better? Kennebec-Mr. JAQUITH:

"Resolved, That the interests of sheep husbandry re by striking out '20th day of November,' and inserting '10th day of December.'

Resolved. That the Board of Agriculture ask for the roller. adoption of efficient measures for the protection of

Mr. SMITH presented the credentials of Hon. John C Talbot of East Machias, as a member of the Board of Agriculture from Washington county, which was referred to the Committee on Elections, who subsequently report-

ed him entitled to a seat at the Board. Dr. FREEMAN of Aroostook, presented a report upon Topic No. 2-"What valid objection exists to the use of cows as amimals of draft?" which was once read, ac-

cepted and assigned. On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the Board went into informal session, for the purpose of hearing a communication from Hon. CHAS. JARVIS of Ellsworth.

INFORMAL SESSION. Mr. JARVIS was introduced by the President, and renarked that much attention had been given to the culture of roots in this State as a valuable auxiliary in feeding to stock during our long winters, but he believed Mr. Bigelow was satisfied hogs would completely root it that until some means should be found out to make out and destroy it, if allowed to range upon it. A crop roots better worth the labor they cost, their culture that shaded the land considerably was also recommended must be wholly abandoned as a feed for stock. He had as a good course to be taken with it. Cabbages or rutamade an implement for cultivating roots, which greatly bagas were of value in this respect. Mr. Ham regarded reduced the cost of raising them, and would like to pre- the revolving harrow as an excellent implement for harent one to the attention and examination of the Board. rowing land infested with witch grass, as it obviated all ing them for a week or ten days in moist earth. For an way to get rid of it was to pick it out carefully and acre of ground he would use from three to four pounds burn it. His experience was that, the more it was cul of seed, mixing it with about one and a half bushels of tivated, the more it would grow, consequently he would perfectly dry earth. The seed is then sown broadcast let it alone if he wished to get along the easiest way upon the allotted ground. After they come up the work with it. Different opinions were expressed regarding of weeding is done with the machine which he present- the methods of killing it, but nothing definite was eseasily worked by a boy of sixteen. There are three stationary knives fixed in a cross bar of the implement. the distance from the centre of each being five inches. recommendation will the Board make in regard to the

machine, leaves two rows three inches wide, and five inches apart. Then go over the field another way—crosswise—and the weeds are completely cut out, leaving
hills ten inches apart each way. For the ruta bagas,
take out one of the knives, and this leaves the hills

"Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture recommends to the Legislature the adoption of more effectual means
for the collection of Agricultural Statistics: or if this
deemed inadvisable, that the present enactment on
this subject be repealed." ches apart. Then go over the field another way-crosstwenty inches apart. The cutters are of cast steel; and the implement can be made at a cost of about five or six retary and other members of the Board, including and entertaining, and were listened to with generous the matter was tabled until Monday.

Going into formal session, Mr. Anderson remarked the advertising medium for any party whatever, but he ond time and assigned. believed this was an exceptional case. The distinguished gentleman, who had entertained us with his practical called up and assigned to Monday for final disposition and interesting remarks-a man eminent as a thinker and writer-had been prompted solely by a desire to benefit the farmers of the State in bringing this imple- Kennebec Agricultural Society were presented by Mr. ment to their notice, and he would move that a com- JAQUITH, and on motion of Mr. Bigelow, referred to the mittee be raised by the Board to practically test the op- Secretary to be disposed of as he sees fit. erations of the machine during the coming season, and

report at the next session. Mr. GOODALE thought it highly proper that it should Annual Meeting of the State Agriculturbe done, regarding it a legitimate province of the Board. and concurred in the opinion of Mr. Anderson. Messrs. Anderson of Cumberland, and Wasson of Hancock, were afterwards appointed that committee. After some other business of a minor importance, the

Board met at two o'clock.

Mr. Rogers' report upon Topic No. 9, was read a secand time. After some discussion, it was finally adopted. The report on Topic No. 7, was read a second time and referred to the Secretary." The report of Mr. Bigelow on "Manures and their ap-

plication" received its second reading. Mr. FRENCH believed falmers should adopt means by which liquid manure could be taken from yards and vaults, and applied directly to grass lands. It had been suggested to him that an apparatus something like a street sprinkler would answer an excellent purpose. He had applied liquid manure to dry knolis in fields, and the results were most immediate and satisfactory. He alluded to the value of surface soil as an absorbent instead of muck, but regarded the latter as more valuable, as it is largely vegetable matter, and while being an absorbent it is also a direct manurial agent, and its application is, indeed, in part returning to the soil what has been taken off. Our farmers are apt to look too far from home for manurial agents. There is enough close at hand-if he will but use it-to

improve his farm and keep it in a constantly increasing state of productiveness. He alluded to several experiments he had tried in the application of manures to grass, corn and potatoes, detailing his methods in a careful manner, but we have not room here to report them in full. I We should be glad to receive an article from Mr. French giving some account of these experiments.1 Mr. Anderson had used the sprinkler as alluded to by Mr. French, and found it impracticable. He believed the best method was to absorb it in some material

that could be applied to the soil in a 'different manner. He had never felt sure of the beneficial sults of using artificial manures, except in one or two instances, and then in using superphosphate upon wheat. Mr. Bigelow had found it an up hill business, to pur

chase manures, and believed the best and most practicacable way, was to manure the farm from resonrces withwhen composted with plaster or ashes, and he believed

it to be one of the most valuable fertilizers for garden pied by Sunday-schools. With all this, their crops, beans, &c. This he believed was often allowed to go to waste, but this should not be. He also spoke of some respects even that of the largest and n the value and importance of muck and urged its constant use as an absorbent for the liquid voidings of

Mr. JAQUITH said a neighbor had manured a half acre of land, wholly from the manure of twenty hens, and the little space they occupy, are important pracraised an excellent crop of corn. The next year, he tical advantages in these instruments. manured with green manure and seeded down. Has York Commercial Advertiser. good crops of grass upon the land. He composts the hen manure with dry muck, and applies about one pint to the acre. For himself he would apply all his manure granted to such men in the army of the Potomac to the acre. For himself he would apply all his manure in the fall,—upon plowed land, where he intends to plant corn the following season. The foul seeds, of which the manure is full, have sprouted and are destroyselves the best soldiers in the brigades to which ed by harrowing them in the spring, and the manure be- they are attached. These furloughs will be for comes soaked into the soil ready for the use of the roots twenty-five days each, and will be issued in the

of plants.

Mr. Goodale, said he would on no account mix ashes men in the army, present for duty.

Mr. Talbot. Had mixed hen manure and dry surface idea that is valuable, not the iron and wood of which soil together, moistening it with soap suds, urine, &c. composted with the soil, had three cart loads. The renot be started in an extravagant way. We may wish to use and value of fish manure-detailing the method of change it in some particulars as we learn them by its extracting the oil from the fish-and the offal is now workings. We cannot tell exactly what we do want, hauled four miles into the interior. It is used in the green state, and is cheaply and easily applied. The ate, inexpensive way that changes may be made at little price now, for the green offal, is six dollars per ton, for cost. To erect the necessary buildings we want, say that which is dry, \$30. The results of its application \$20,000. Can this sum be raised—raised by the farmers are very marked. Applied to a poor field, and the next of the State? Look at the money farmers have invest- year the herdsgrass stands shoulder high. We cannot ed in bank stock, United States bonds, railroad stock, tell how lasting its effects upon land will be. Has been

> The report was then adopted. Mr. Goodale's report upon Topic No. 3, was read a

second time in full, and a third time by title and adopt-The report of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN-prepared during Mr. FRENCH, from Committee on Topic No. 2, which

SATURDAY, Jan. 28th. Board met at the usual hour. President in the chair. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The pay roll was taken up and adopted. Mr. JAQUITH presented a report on the "Study of Agriculture in our Common Schools," which was once read, accepted and assigned to Monday for further consider

Mr. FRENCH from Topic No. 15-"What methods of tillage are best adapted to the system of mixed farming usually in this State," presented his report, which was

was once read and discussed at some length, but as the infested with witch grass, as the surest way of destroydiscussion was of little practical value, and upon points ing it. Late plowing also benefits the land by turning of minor importance, we deem it unnecessary to report it up to the action of the frost. Asked the question, it in full. It was afterwards laid upon the table, and crops upon land where the manure was plowed in would Mr. BIGELOW inquired if rollers generally, except upo

sandy soils, are not more an injury than a benefit. The Chairman remarked that in his section the drag and brush harrow were more generally used than the

Mr. Jerroads regarded the roller as beneficial on our gravelly loams. Grass seed will catch better if pressed down, and the action of frost will be less severe upon Mr. JAQUITH thought a roller of advantage in press ing small stones into the graund, and levelling the sur-

Mr. SMITH gots a much better catch of grass after roll ing, especially in dry seasons. Was in favor of using the roller upon the furrow after plowing sod, as it presses

it down, and sods will rot quicker. [A somewhat lengthy discussion was here entered in to, regarding the characteristics of witobgrass, and concerning its being a pest, or an advantage to the farmer. The general opinion was, that it was a pest in cultivation-but made a valuable grass if cut early. Its culwith it, farmers must do the best they could with it. He prepares his carrot seed for sowing, by first soak- clogging of the harrow. Mr Talbot believed the only

The report was afterwards tabled.

Mr. HAM, from Committee on Topic No. 13, "What Going through a field of young roots one way with the collection of Agricultural Statistics," presented a brief "Resolved, That the Board of Agriculture recommend Some remarks upon the report were made by the Se

dollars. Mr. Jarvis' remarks were eminently practical Messrs. Johnson, Talbot, Ham, Jaquith and others, an Mr. Johnson's report on the Agricultural College of Maine was called up for its final reading, and adopted

Report on the Eleventh Topic-on the managemen that this Board had always guarded against being made of Agricultural Societies, by Mr. Leach, was read a sec

The report of the Committee on Topic No. 4, wa Report on Topic No. 2, was adopted.

Samples of premium butter and cheese from the North Adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday.

al Society. The members of the State Agricultural Society me n the Agricultural room at the State House, on Tuesday, Jan. 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and were called to order by the President, JOHN F. ANDERSON of Cumberland.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the last annu The Treasurer, W. S. BADGER, presented his annu report. The following is an abstract of the same :

Cash on hand January, 1864, Paid out during the year, Leaving a balance on hand in the Treasury. The Committee on nominations reported the following list of officers, who were afterwards elected :

President-John F. Anderson of Windham. Secretary-E. HOLMES of Winthrop. Treasurer-W. S. BADGER of Augusta.

Trustees-WARREN PERCIVAL of Vassalboro', SAMUE Wasson of Ellsworth.

The matter of holding a show and fair the comin

season, was left to the discretion of the Trustees The following resolves were introduced by Mr. BADG of Augusta: Resolved, That the Maine State Agricultural Sociel look with interest and great solicitude to the disposal the Governmental grant to Agricultural Colleges, at

a manner distinct from and unconnected with any exis municate the views of the Society on this point, to the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, at an early day. These resolutions were adopted as the unanimous ex pression of the State Society, after which an adjourn-

CABINET ORGANS. We are sure we are doing a real sevice to smaller churches and Sundayechools, as well as lovers of music generally, in calling attention to the Cabinet Organs factured by Mesers. Mason & Hamlen whose warehouses are at No. 7 Mercer street. No one who hears these instruments will be surprised at the very strong favor with which they are regard ed by our leading organists. Their quality of tone is admirable, round, sonorous, and sympa-thetic; while they have abundant volume of tone for any private house, and quite sufficient for smaller churches and for such halls as are occucapacity for expression is wonderful, exceeding in costly church organs. This is mainly effected by the introduction of a swell, operated upon an en

tirely new principle, which gives the very efficient control of the tones he

The moderate prices at which they are sold, and

Gen. Grant has ordered furloughs to be

AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 2, 1865.

Terms of the Maine Farmer. \$9.50 in advance, or \$3.00 if not paid with-in six months of the date of Subscription. These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. [that place. The night was dark and the water All payments made by subscribers to the Farmer will at a high stage, owing to recent heavy rains, cirbe credited in accordance with our new mailing method. cumstances highly favorable to their designs. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the The rebel vessels succeeded in passing our batsubscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt fo noneys remitted by him.

A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the name upon them, but with little effect. The iron chain of the office to which it has been meviously sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request

NOTICES. Mr. Jas. Stungis is now on a collecting

ng tour in Cumberland County. Mr. V. DARLING will call on subscribers in Washing-Mr. E. C. WARBEN, a regularly authorized agent will call upon Subscribers of the Farmer in Franklin County during the months of December and January.

Farmers and Mechanics to the Rescue. On the outside form of this paper we have called your attention to the subject of the establishment of an Industrial College, by the liberal appropriation of Congress for that purpose, amounting to nearly \$200,000. We stated to you that Bowdoin College had cast longing eyes towards it and that the commissioners to whom the subject had been entrusted, recommended putting it into their hands. Since that article was put in type, a hearing has been had before the Legislative Committee on Agriculture, when It is even said that the Onondaga, a double-turthe President and one of the Professors of the reted iron-clad, actually turned tail and steamed College appeared to press their claims. No definite action was taken by the Committee, but by immense supply depot of Gen. Grant completely the urgent request of the friends of Bowdoin, at the mercy of the enemy. Capt. Parker, the an adjournment was made to next Thursday, commander of this vessel, we are glad to learn, Feb. 2d, in order to give time for them to bring has been promptly cashiered for his cowardice on a committee of the board of overseers, or and incompetency. trustees, to urge their suit and obtain, if possible, the possession and control of the funds, so generously given to you and for your behoof by the General Government. Now, farmers and mechanics of Maine, what will you do? Bow submissively to their behests, and quietly let them pock-leston. Other corps of Gen. Sherman's army are et the magnificent boon appropriated for your special benefit, on the spurious promise of making Probably some days will clapse before decisive rethe Industrial College an appendage to their institution, secondary in importance and secondary in progress. A portion of the 19th corps, recentin rank? Are you willing to be so indifferent to the vital welfare of yourselves and children, and the vital welfare of yourselves and children, and thus virtually acknowledge yourselves to be unit will be temporarily retained for the garrison of able to manage your own affairs with honor to the city. yourselves, and therefore unworthy the noble gift and consideration bestowed upon you? We ments. His army has been for several weeks past know you better than to believe any such thing. quartered at Eastport, the head of steamboat We know that you are not only able to take care navigation on the Tennessee, waiting the estabof your own interests, but even anxious that this lishment of a new line of communication and money should be expended as the donors intended supply, to enable it to resume aggressive operadependent from any existing institution, in which water, rendering active movements impossible for ceive education in the sciences pertaining to their and making all the preparations necessary for the and science should be united. But you are in now reported at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. imminent danger of losing it. There are unscrupulous and greedy hands clutching after it.

There are cunning and shrewd men advocating to the control of the There are cunning and shrewd men advocating doned by the enemy, giving us entire possession

If he is not already clear in his own mind in regard to it, enlighten him. If he is not already him. Up and be doing, for the time is shortthe establishment of your claims and the preservation of your rights. Be quick or all is lost.

Mr. Isaac J. MEAD of this city will deliver his lecture on "Success" in Hallowell, on Tuesday evening of the present week. The lecture has devoted himself.

THE ENROLLMENT LAW. It is believed that Congress will make some important amendments to quite certain that no such proposition can go the sinking fund established by an act approved through Congress at present. Amendments mak- Jan. 28, 1865. ing it the duty of every person between 20 and will undoubtedly be adopted.

district, 2172; 2d district, 1477; 3d district, ed hereafter. will be adopted in fixing the quotas of towns.

In the naval list of casualities at the storming of Fort Fisher, is the name of Lieutenant Commanding Charles H. Cushman, of Bangor, pices of Franklin Division, of this city, will hold reported wounded. Licut. Cushman is the chief a Levee and Festival at Meonian Hall, on Tuesofficer on board the U.S. Steamer Wabash, but day and Wednseday evenings next week. Dra at the time of his wounding was in the command matic exhibitions, tableaux, and other entertainof one of the three divisions of sailors who made ments will be presented on the occasion. The the daring assault on the sea-front of the fort. friends of temperance are invited to be present.

The Portland & Kennebec Railroad Co., have ordered four first class passenger cars, fitted Spring street, Gardiner, was totally destroyed by with all the latest improvements, including the fire on Saturday afternoon of last week. Three raised roof and patent ventilators. They will be families resided in the building who lost most of ready for the road in the spring.

The editor of the Portland Courier denounces the recent exhibition at the State House Society will be held at the Court House in this in this city of a child, represented to have been city, on Friday evening of the present week. A redeemed from slavery, by a woman calling her- memorial of the late Hon. R. H. Gardiner will self Mrs. Lawrence, as "a swindle in the sacred be read on the occasion by Bishop Burgess. name of benevolence."

ing by Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., of New York. | ain.

The War News of the Week.

Since the capture of Fort Fisher, and the closing of Cape Fear river to the rebel blockade runners, no important event has occurred, except an attempt made by the rebel iron-clads and gunboats in the James river, on the night of the 24th ult., to pass the obstructions above City Point, and destroy our depots of supplies and works at until they approached the line of forts above Bermuda Hundreds, when our guns were opened across the river at this point was cut by a torpedo boat, and one of the iron-clads, the Fredericksburg, crowding on full steam, pushed her way through the remaining obstructions into the open channel below. The other vessels of the rebel fleet were not so fortunate. Several of them ran aground, and the Fredericksburg finding herself alone, thought it prudent to turn back to the assistance of her consorts. One of the iron-clads was blown up, and the other vessels of the fleet, having succeeded in getting again afloat, made the best of their way back to Richmond. It was a narrow escape from serious disaster, averted not by watchfulness and good management on our part, but by the ill-luck of the enemy in running their vessels aground. It is reported that our own vessels which had been stationed in the river expressly to guard against such attempts, were completely useless, making no effort to follow the retreating iron-clads, and permitting those which had grounded to get affoat again at their leisure.

We have no intelligence since our last of the progress of Gen. Sherman's movement in Georgia. The army of the Tennessee under Gen. Howard still occupies the important position at Pocotaliz go bridge, mid-way between Savannah and Charmoving forward on another route of co-operation

We hear very little of Gen. Thomas' movet should be, to endow a college separate and inthe children of the industrial classes should rethe present, the army is resting and reorganizing, callings, combining instruction, where practice vigorous renewal of the pursuit of Hood, who is

selves and to your children, this rich donation. of Wilmington. We are prepared, however, to

The only result of the second mission of Mr. firm as to the discharge of his duty to preserve Blair to Richmond seems to have been to obtain your special claim to this property, strengthen from Jeff. Davis an expression of his willingness to send commissoners to Washington to negotiate your opponents are active and influential, and it a peace on the basis of rebel independence. This behoves you to come up firmly and promptly to forces upon the North the alternative of the continued prosecution of the war, and will serve to unite the country more strongly than ever in the support of the government in all its measures for the final suppression of the rebellion.

INTERESTING TO BOUNTY JUMPERS AND SUBSTIwas recently delivered in Gardiner to a large Tute Brokers. Major Littler. Assistant Provost and intelligent audience, and we are informed by Marshal of the State, has issued an order which those who were present that it was well received will cause a fluttering among bounty jumpers and and gave general satisfaction. It was the first substitute brokers. The order has been issued essay of our young townsman in public, and in consequence of the large number of desertions laboring under the natural embarassment of the among the recruits lately enlisted. The order position, the delivery of the lecture may not have provides that the amount of the town bounty been so effective as desired; but as a literary shall be deposited in the hands of the Provost production it would not have discredited the rep- Marshal of the District in which the recruit is utation of many of our most popular speakers enlisted. Where no town bounty is claimed, the and writers. We trust that he will be encouraged person presenting the recruit must deposit \$300 to persevere in the laudable desire to make him- with the mustering officer, the same to be forfeitself useful in the new field of labor to which he ed to the United States Government should the recruit desert before reaching the general rendez

vous at Gallop's Island, in Boston harbor. The Legislature continues diligent in the the conscription act previous to the approaching dispatch of the business of the session, with a draft. A radical reform in the substitute business will be inaugurated, so as to prevent the Committee on Finance made a report recommend present bounty jumping system. It is quite probling the assessment of a tax of \$1,651,648 50 able that the principal will be held responsible for his substitute even when he deserts. Some nine and one-fourth mills on the dollar of the members of the House Military Committee are in present valuation for the current disbursement of favor of abolishing substitutes altogether, and the Treasury, and a further tax of three-fourths make the principal liable when drafted, but it is of a mill on the dollar of the same valuation, for

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The proceedings 45 years of age to see that he is duly enrolled, of the Board of Agriculture will be found reported in our columns up to Saturday last. The QUOTA OF MAINE. The quota of the State Board adjourned this (Tuesday) morning, after under the last call for 300,000 men is 8389, divided among the several districts as follows: 1st The remainder of the proceedings will be publish-

1402; 4th district, 1644; 5th district, 1094. The following is a list of officers of East The method adopted of fixing the quotas as Somerset Agricultural Society for 1865: Hon. E. above given, is by giving credit to the State Locke, President; N. B. Turner, John Runnells according to the number of years of service of en- Vice Presidents; Thomas Fuller, Secretary; A listed men, under former calls. The same rule J. Moore, Treasurer; Warren Fuller, Wm. Butterfield, George Wilson, N. B. Turner, and W W. Tracey, Trustees.

The Sons of Temperance, under the aus

The ladies of St. Mark's Church in this city will hold a Levee at Winthrop Hall on Wed- tives reducing the advalorem duty of twenty per nesday and Thursday evenings of the present cent, on paper to three per cent. The retention week. Extensive preparations are making for the of the latter duty is probably designed to offset entertainment of the public, who are invited to the three per cent. tax upon domestic paper, be present, and participate in the enjoyment of which the manufacturer has to pay under our internal revenue law.

> FIRE IN GARDINER. The old Dennis house their effects. The house originally cost \$3000. A special meeting of the Maine Historical

The President has approved the joint reso The fifth lecture of the Williams Fraterni- lution recently passed by Congress for the termity course will be delivered this (Tuesday) even- nation of the reciprocity treaty with Great Bri-

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate on Tuesday last Mr. Sumner offered a substitute for the resolution in relation to retaliation upon rebel prisoners for the usages of civilized society, and as useless and quired in correspondence? barbarous, having no other end than vengeance; it declares that the treatment of our officers and and shocking to morals, an offence against human nature itself, adding new guilt to the great crime of rebellion, and constituting an example aid the cause of humanity, I wish you to give from which history will turn with sorrow and dis- me the desired information. gust; that an attempted imitation of rebel barbarism in the treatment of prisoners would be inconsistent, injurious and immoral, and could have no other result than to degrade the national name and character and bring down upon our country the reprobation of history; that the United States plications in their own ordinary hand writing so hereby declare their solemn determination to put as to give a fair specimen of their scholarship an end to this great iniquity by putting an end in writing spelling and composition.

2. Let them state distinctly their name, age, suffer for their country. After some debate Mr. Wilson offered another proposition instruct- for less that six months. ing the President to appoint commissioners to confer with the rebel authorities with a view to devise some practical plan for the relief or better House was engaged in discussing a question of qualified to judge of their fitness for this partic privilege involving the truth of charges made by ular work. Mr. Brooks of New York against Gen. Butler. Mr. Boutwell of Massachusetts defended Gen. Butler, reading letters and documents which justified his conduct in the matters charged by Mr.

On Wednesday the question of retaliation amendments offered, but no vote taken. The deficiency bill was defeated, the two houses disagreeing upon its provisions. In the House the resolution of thanks to Gen. Sheridan was passed. the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury

vising retaliation was resumed but no action taken. and religious meetings, are especially desired. In the House, the Committee on Ways and Means reported a new deficiency bill in place of the one defeated in the Senate. It contains an appropriation of \$38,000 for extra compensation of House officials. The bill was passed. A bill was introduced proposing to place a tax on National bank issues. Referred to the Committee on Ways and

of the Adjutant General:

First Regiment Light Artillery. Benj F Carr, Thomaston, Capt 2d Battery; Charles Stubbs, New Gloucester, List Lt 2d Battery; Anthony N Greeley, Reckland, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Joseph W Burke, Litchfield, 1st Lt 6th Battery; Ellis D Libby, Stockton, 2d Lieut 6th Battery; John Grimes, Biddeford, 1st Lieut 2d Battery; John Grimes, Biddeford, 1st Lieut 2d Battery; John Grimes, Biddeford, 1st Lieut 2d Battery; Sam'l Fessenden, Rockland, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Sam'l Fessenden, Rockland, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 3d Battery; George E Skillings, Portland, 1st Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; George E Skillings, Portland, 1st Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; George E Skillings, Portland, 1st Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; George E Skillings, Portland, 1st Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Ellish B Lieut 2d Battery; Ban'd Fessenden, Rockland, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 2d Battery; Ellish B Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Murphy, Calais, 2d Lieut 3d Battery; Ellish B Li W. H. Chapman and Atwood Fitch. Sergt. J. There are cunning and shrewd men advocating their claims, and unless you come to the rescue, it is lost to you forever. It will not do for you remain idle at this time. You must make yourself heard, either in person, or through your representatives in the Legislative halls. If you cannot come yourselves, give your representative to understand that you expect him to throw his the river, and Gen. Terry probably awaits the deto understand that you expect him to throw his the river, and Gen. Terry probably awaits the design and his vote against the machinations of Gen. Shorman's movements before influence and his vote against the machinations velopment of Gen. Sherman's movements before gustus Marks, Patrick Brennan, Jas. H. Meserve,

Cyrus T. Bassett, Elijah L. Merrill, Horace W. Varney, Morris L. Morse, Samuel Plummer, Clement P. Plummer, George Stevens.

A number of Maine officers confined at Danville, have sent a letter to Geo. R. Davis of the Sanitary Commission representing that they are destitute of food and clothing, and stating that the rebels will forward supplies to them if sent North. The letter is signed by the following officers: Josiah C. Beal, Capt. 9th Me., Vols.; J. C. Lord, Capt. 15th Me., Vols.; W. H. Chapman.

Mitchell, promoted; Alexander C Drake, Datroit, Capt Co I, vice Tozier deceased; 2d Lt George Capers, Exeter, Ist Lt D, vice Drake promoted; Sergt Sylvan Shurtleff, Lt Livermore, 2d Lt Co D, vice Capers promoted; Sergt Lewis A Waterman, Hope, 2d Lt Co F, vice Dillingham discharged for disability.

Ninth Regiment. Private Alonzo Ingalls, Denmark, 2d Lt Co L, vice Capers, Exeter, Ist Lt D, vice Parke, promoted; Sergt Sylvan Shurtleff, Lewis A Waterman, Hope, 2d Lt Co F, vice Dillingham discharged for disability.

Ninth Regiment. Major Wm Hobson, Saco, Lt Col vice Mattocks, prisoner and not mustered; lat Lieut Gustavus C Pratt, Oxford, Capt Co D, vice Perry, discharged for disability; 2d Lt Jas M Webb, K, Westbrook, 1st Lt Co D, vice Graffam, cashiered; 2d Lt Geo A Parker, F, Lewiston, Adjutant, vice Booth-by discharged for disability; Sergt Asa G Charles, F, North. The letter is signed by the following officers: Josiah C. Beal, Capt. 9th Me., Vols.; J. C.
Lord, Capt. 15th Me., Vols.; W. H. Chapman,
Lt. 16th Me., Vols.; F. H. Chase, Lt. 12th Me.,
Vet., Vols.; J. S. Chase, 24 Lt. Co. E, 8th Me.,
Vols.; R. G. Knapp, 1st Lt. Co. A. 12th Me.,
Vols.; William Adams, 2d Lt. 15th Me., Vols.
The Bangor Times says that Mr. George R.
French recently released from the rebel prison at
Florence, S. C. reports the names of the following
Maine soldiers known by him to have died at Andersonville, Georgia: Francis Holden, 3d regt.;
John Brackley, do; Wm. Conley. Co. F, 6:h;
George Divine, G, 5th; Milo Walker, I, 5th;
Sergt. Peabody, I, 5th; Sergt. Peabody, I, 5th;
Wm. More, 7th.
The following Maine soldiers Mr. F., knew to
be remaining in prison at Florence, S. C., when he
left, to wit: Sergt. Wm. Larrabee, 5th; I. G.
Purinton, do.;—Hamer, Co. B. 11th; — Alley
1st Maine Artillery.
Lieut. Andrew S. Lyman and Lieut John
Lt. 16th Me., Vols.; W. H. Chapman,
Vet. Capt. 12th Me.,
Vols.; W. H. Chapman,
Capt. 18th George Arker promoted; Sergt Chas
H Parcher, I Biddeford, 2d Lt Co. K, vice Webb, promoted; Summer W Burnham, Norway, 2d Lieut Co. C; let
Lt Chas Cole, Hiram, Captain, I, vice Hobson, promoted; 2d Lt Deavis W Bannham, Norway, 2d Lt Co. E, vice Howard, Leeds, 1st Lt Co. E, vice Webb, promoted; 2d Lt Deavis W Bannham, Norway, 2d Lt Co. E, vice Howard, Leeds, 1st Lt Co. E, vice Webb, promoted; 2d Lt Co. E, vice Webb, promoted; 2d Lt Co. E, vice Howard, Leeds, 1st Lt Co. E, vice Webb, promoted; 2d Lt Co. E, vice Howard, Leeds, 1st Lt Co. E, vice Webb, Promoted; 2d Lt Co. E, vice Howard, Leeds, 1st Lt Co. E, vice Webb, Promoted; 2d Lt Co. E, vice Webb

1st Maine Artillery.

Lieut. Andrew S. Lyman and Lieut John having effected their escape from the rebel prison sources, says: at Columbia S. C., after travelling some two hundred and fifty miles. enduring all sorts of hardearnest desire of the Georgians to return their

recent expedition in Mississippi, has received prothe Executive to secure an honorable peace.
Three days after the petition was submitted to following is the order, which has been approved Senator Hill, two gentlem by the President :

New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1864. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. WEST MISS. General Order, No 81.

Subject to the approval of the President of the United States, Major J. B. Cook, 3d U. S. Colord Cavalry, is hereby promoted to the Lieut. the petition of the women of Georgia to Mr. Davis, Colonelcy of that regiment, to date from the did not fare so harshly. Yet their memorial and 27th of November, 1864, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by him on that day, when, the document for which Messrs. Crane and dismounted and having nothing Whitelaw were incarcerated. but railroad ties for a path, he charged over the Big Black Bridge, near Canton, Miss., in the face of a heavy fire, drove off the rebel force stationed on the opposite shore, behind a strong have died in the military service of their country, stockade, and destroyed the bridge by which the respectfully submit to your Excellency and pray." ion with his depots in South Mississippi and General Commanding the Districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg styles this affair "one of the most daring and heroic acts of the war." By order of Major General

E. R. J. CANBY. C. T. CHRISTENES, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adj. General.

On the afternoon of the 24th ult., a fire caused by a defective flue, and resulting in the him that if that result can only be attained by destruction of the picture gallery, the lecture sacrificing his personal pride and ambition, he room, philosophical instrument apartments and most of the valuable instruments therein. The in history as the greatest patriot of modern times. conflagration was nearly altogether confined to the main building and above the fourth story, the latter containing the museum, which was damaged more by water than by fire. The wings and corridors were not much injured. The large library in the west wing was not damaged.

Speer's Vineyard in New Jersey. Look and read all about the wine. It is pure, used in Churches for communion, and by Physicians for Medical use in preference to any other wine produced in this country or Europe. Excellent for Females

The sum of \$21,000 raised by subscription among the Boston merchants, has been judiciousTeachers for the Freedmen.

South FREEPORT, Jan. 24. MESSRS EDITORS.-Letters like the following cruel treatment to Union prisoners. The amend- are constantly received. Will you allow me ment repudiates retaliation as inconsistent with space to reply and thus save labor and time re-

Yours truly C. PEARL. Mr. PEARL-Dear Sir: I have read your cirmen in rebel prisons is cruel and heartrending, cular "Help the Freedmen" and am certain it will be responded to. In order to become a teacher for the Association what must be done. I am willing to become a teacher if I can in any way

Your's respectfully.

Detroit, Me. Jan., 1865.

REPLY. In order to obtain appointment as a teacher for the Freedmen several things are required.

1. Applicants should write and sign their ap-

to the rebellion of which it is the national fruit; birth-place, present home, and post-office address, that to secure this righteous and humane consum- whether they are married or single,-if married, mation they pledge anew the best energies and what family they have, their advantages for eduall the resources of the whole people, renouncing all vengeance and every evil example and invoking the protection of that God who is present with every prisoner and enables heroic souls to engaging in this work, what compensation they will expect, and for how long a time they wish Generally teachers are not accepted

3d. They should send a certificate from the pastor of the church or congregation of which they are members, of their moral or religious treatment of our prisoners in their hands. The two clergymen or others who know them and are character and standing, and also a certificate of 4th. The compensation usually paid to female

teachers is from \$10 to \$15 per month, and for male teachers from \$15 to \$25 per month, with traveling expenses and board or rations paid by the Association or furnished by the Government.

5th. At present, many more female teachers are offering their services than the Association have means to send out. The chances of an apwas again considered in the Senate, and various pointment will therefore be increased if the communities or the friends where the applicant resides, and to whom she is favorable will raise the whole or a larger part of the sum required. A vacation of two months or more must commence in July or August, to avoid the

On Thursday, in the Senate the bill authorizing sickly season. So that to send out teachers for six months, would require from \$60 to \$90, as notes instead of bonds was passed. The Military
Academy and Post Office appropriation bills were
passed. The consideration of the resolution ad-

> Please direct applications to the undersigned. CYRIL PEARL. South Freeport, Me., Agent Am. Miss. Associat

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. The following commissions have recently been issued from the office of the Adjutant General:

Stevens, of the 5th Me., are at Columbia, S. C. respondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from DESIRE OF THE GEORGIANS FOR PEACE. A COP-Lieut. Col. Mattocks, Capt. Litchfield and Lt. Montreal, where he has had ample opportunities Hunt whom we have previously mentioned as of obtaining valuable information from rebel

ships, and arrived within a mile and a half of our allegiance than two petitions, one signed by 12,lines, were recaptured and sent to Danville, where 000 citizens of the State, to be offered in the Rebel Senate, and the other signed by about 15,000 women, to be presented to Jeff Davis. Senator Special Promotion of a Maine Officer. Major J. B. Cook of Lewiston, formerly Captain of a treasonable character. Yet the petition of Co. K, 7th Maine, and subsequently appointed Major of the 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, having distinguished himself by gallant conduct in a must ensue from its prolongation, and prayed that immediate efforts be made by Congress and

> nen-Mr. Crane, an old and prominent lawyer of Macon, and Mr. Whitelaw, a wealthy planter residing near that city—who had taken an active part in concecting it, and had borne it to Richmond, were arrested and thrown into Castle Thunder. So much for the right of petition in the Confederacy. But the ladies who a fortnight later presented

have, without murmuring, made; the privation they have patiently endured, and the encouragehave heroically given their loved once ment they have h Next it depicts the horrors of the war, and

attempts to show—and to any reasonable person does show, conclusively—that all efforts on the part of the Confederacy to achieve its independence must in the end prove futile.

It then fervently appeals to his "excellency" in the name of reason, humanity and Christianity, proke out in the Smithsonian Institute building, to terminate the murderous contest, and assures may, by making the sacrifice while he has got powerful armies at his command, obtain a place

In another column see two capids from

Mr. Melvin S. Whiting, formerly of Banly distributed among the officers and crew of the gor, recently a wealthy wine merchant in New Kearsarge, in recognition of their gallant servi- York, committed suicide a few days since. He ces in the destruction of the pirate Alabama. had been unfortunate in business speculations.

and weakly persons.

Lates

MORE DESIRE O

REBEL N STREN Amend

> says Blair's m closes the fac-cions and biol vis and his as willing to ass
> The Tribun
> bers of Congr
> treaten him to
> the constitution
> duced disunio rebellion was The Herald rebel Gen. Ki with Maximil in the transis thought he the scheme as the scheme. The Herald it says from

main depende Washivere in addition to The clause h by the sub PORTLAND, Capt. Ballent donderry the news is up to The Times in the Florida silian min the amende l periority whi

apologizing.
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The loss of
erpool, was a vore saved o to her rescue clothing for pool lately, of lery is a part Capt. Corbe alias Shenand trial for illege

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To Major (

The follo

Hon. E. Fisher with which I ext On the 16 and Campb works on Sa and Reeves navy. The

amounts to

dinance and

prove smalle thus: 15 off New York corresponde menced mov day. There Gen. Terry plosions h blowing up of Cape F our forces v locating tory Southern Congress pected.

WASHING the 21st a Secretary of that portion to go beyou ize the rebel Some thoug to do such in the Hou finding he v ance to the the rebel Se that he wou House, but he retracted stav and fig The Rich reticene of

ing events c the fact tha c though n stored is one of that port invaders to the matter, places fall i strategy, fo hope our ar bim which

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Important

WASHINGT ing at two came down works at C The high them to pas manders had ter protection ensued betw

battery or f was blown u ed, while tw shot and sh by speedy i caped dama for the seer that he will News from Wilming Wilmingt ward Cha

The Rich ceived by th Inquirer be The Rich left Wilmin forces had l town and th render, givi: to decide up of all public possible and was being n Bragg and serve under

by his troop It is furth and their tre they landed not allow th behind the

Persons ! Wilmington the fighting DESIRE OF THE REBELS FOR THE ABO LITION OF SLAVERY. REBEL NEGOTIATIONS WITH MEXICO. STRENGTH OF THE RELEL ARMY. Amendment to the Enrollment Bill. FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, 30th. The Herald's Washington despatch says Blair's mission was not an entire failure, but discloses the facts that there is confusion, jealousy, suspicions and bickerings among rebel officials, that Jeff. Davis and his associates admit that they will be obliged to submit, that all want to make terms, but no official is willing to assume the responsibility.

Dear Sir: willing to assume the responsibility.

The Tribune's dispatch says: Two Democratic members of Congress state that Blair told them Davis entreaten him to secure the passage of the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery, as slavery had in-

duced disunion and the only thing that continued the robellion was the hope of continuing slavery.

The Herald's St. Louis correspondent announces that rebel Gen. Kirby Smith has been sometime negotiating with Maximillian for the transfer of all the rebel troops in the trans-Mississippi Department to his standard. It is thought he will have some difficulty in consummating the scheme as his forces are a lawless set and will resist

the scheme.

The Herald publishes the rebel army roster, obtained The Meraid publishes the rebel army roster, obtained it says from most authentic sources. which show their full strength as only 168,000 and scattered from the James to Red River, and from the Atlantic coast to the Indian Territory. It also shows Lee's army to be the main dependence. WASHIVGTON Jan. 30. In Senate a bill was reported

WASHIVGTON Jan. 30. In Senate a bill was reported in addition to the enrollment act providing for the acceptance as a substitute of persons liable to be drafted. The clause holding the principal in the case of desertion by the substitute is stricken out, and the substitute punished by a feetile of the substitute punished by a feetile of the substitute punished by the su by the substitute is stricken out, and the substitute punished by forfeiture of the right of citizenship.

PORTLAND, ME. Jan. 30. The steamship Peruvian,
Capt. Ballentine, from Liverpool on the 19th and Londonderry the 21st, arrived here this afternoon. Her The Times editorial on the diplomatic correspondence in the Florida case, says Mr. Seward's reply to the Bra-

zilian minister is in his most effective style. He make pologizing.
The London Times refers to a rumor that the rebels

contemplate emancipation as a means of securing European recognition, and points out the futility of such a step as to the idea of accepting the protectorate of any European government rather than to submit to the North. ate of any European government rather than to submit to the North.

The loss of the new blockade runner, Lelia, off Liv-erpool, was a most disastrous affair. Only 12 seamen were saved out of 60 persons. The life-boat which went to her rescue also lost seven of her crew.

The Liverpool Post says extensive orders for army clothing for the robels have been executed in Liver-pool lately, of which 2000 uniforms for the rebel artil-

The Record of the War.

From Wilmington---Fort Caswell and other Forts Abandoned and Blown up by the Encary---Advance of the Fleet and Army. WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1865.

To Major General Dix:
The following telegram has been received by this Department from Lieut. Gen. Grant.
E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Jan. 23. 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with despatches from Gen. Terry, from which I extract the following:

On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them and the works on Smith's island; all those at Smithville and Reeves point. These were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to 162. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands, besides quantities of or-

of Cape Fear river was taken possession of by our forces with little opposition. A rebel chart The fleet left our forces with little opposition. A rebel chart locating torpedoes in the river was found, and many have been taken up.

The fleet left its moorings about six last evening, proceeding quietly until they got near our batteries. They were discovered and immediate-

enlisted for State defense should not be required ssion was had on the proposition to reogon ize the rebel armies, but the vote was postponed. Some thought it was too late and dangerous now to do such a thing. Foote made his appearance in the House and explained that he had attempted to reach Washington on a peace mission, but finding he would have to take the oath of allegihe was arrested. He made a savage attack on the rebel Secretary of War and again announced river. that he would have nothing to do with the rebel that he would have nothing to do with the rebel House, but a resolution of censure being offered he retracted his announcement and said he would stay and fight the censure.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th says the reticence of the rebel War Department concerning events current in the South, indicates the

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that there is much dissatisfaction with the rebel A considerable rebel force is at Ashepod, and

ing at two o'clock the rebel fleet of five vessels-

The high water caused by the freshet enabled them to pass the obstructions which our commanders had placed above the point for the better protection of the place. A battle quickly ensued between the rebel fleet and one. ied between the rebel fleet and our ne-rest battery or fort, in which one of the rebel vessels was blown up and instantly and entirely destroyed, while two others were so badly damaged by shot and shell as to compel them to seek safety by speedy flight back in the direction of Rich-mond, accompanied by the other two, which es-

for the scene of the action, and it is understood that he will at once assume naval command there.

The Richmond papers of Monday have been received by the correspondent of the Philadelphia

The Richmond Whig says: "The persons who left Wilmington on Wednesday say that our forces had lallen back within eight miles of the

town and that Gen. Terry had demanded its sur-render, giving Gen. Bragg until yesterday, 19th, to decide upon what he would do. The removal

was that the place would go, and that most of the people would remain and go with it. A telegraphic dispatch from Charleston dated, the 15th, says the enemy in full force, supposed to be 15,000 strong, under Gen. Foster, advanced on Pocotaligo yesterday. Our troops after an obstinate resistance fell back on this side of the Salkahatchie. Our lines embrace the Salkahatchie oridge. Gen. Hardee was in command.

Despatch from Admiral Porter—The Abandoued Rebel Forte—Important Despatches from Gen. Lee found at Fort Fissher—Blockande Runners Captured. Washington, Jan. 26. The Navy Department to-day received the following report from Admir-

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON,) U S. Flag ship Malvern,
Off Smithville, N, C., Jan. 20, 1865.

Dear Sir: In my last I informed you that Fort
Caswell had been blown up and evacuated in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher. I sent Lieut. W. B. Oashing around in the Monticello to the western bar to ascertain what had taken place

and to take advantage of the occasion. Lieut. Cushing did not obtain the aid he required, for what reason I have not yet learned, but with his usual energy pushed on in his boats and Fort Caswell had been blown up, Bald Head fort destroyed. Fort Shaw also and Fort Campbell to the westward of Fort Caswell had been

All these forts mounted 9 and 10-inch and Armstrong 150-pounders. Lieut. Cushing then pushed into Smithville, after hoisting the flag of the Union over Fort Caswell. He says : "The next thing I saw was a flag waving over Smithville, which the rebels had left in a hurry after they saw our boats approaching, leaving everything in the formidable and heavy fort uninjured. Thus in twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Fisher all the formidable chain of forts in this river at its entrance have fallen into our hands. They are garrisoned for the present with sailors. I can scarcely give a description of these works. They are certainly the best built earthworks I ever saw and do credit to the engineer who

planned them. Fort Caswell is of the same shape as before it fell into rebel hands, except the rebels have cov-ered its walls with earth on the outside and made them almost impervious to shot and shell. It is n many respects stronger than Fort Fisher, and harder to take by assault. Still it could be taken, and the rebels know it.

I have had a great deal of difficulty in getting the gunboats over the bar, and only succeeded this morning in getting the last one over. The rebels left plenty of good stores and provi-

ions, and our men are now subsisting on them. I find that immense quantities of provisions, stores and clothing have come through this port lery is a part.

Capt. Cerbett, formerly commander of the Sea-King alias Shenandoah, a rebel pirate, has been committed for trial for illegal enlistments.

Stores and clothing have come through the part of the amount. But it is enough to supply over 60,000 men. It is all English, and they have received the company will ever come this amount, but it is enough to supply over 60,000 men. It is all English, and they have received their last cargo. No more will ever come this

We picked up a telegram from Lee to his subordinate here saying if Forts Fisher and Caswell were not held he would have to evacuate Richmond. He says most truly and I should not be at all surprised if he left it any moment. We have plenty of force to hold this place against the Southern Confederacy.

We find this place much better to catch blockade runners than outside. I had blockade runner

lights lit last night, and was obliging enough to answer their signals. Whether right or wrong we know not. Two of them, the Stag and Charlotte, from

Bermuda, loaded with arms, blankets, shoes, etc., came in and quietly anchored near the Malvern, and were taken possession of. The Stag belongs to the rebel Government. These two are very fast vessels and valuable prizes. They threw a portion of their papers overboard immediately on finding they were

trapped. DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral. amounts to 102.

also fell into our hands, besides quantities or ordinance and commissary stores. Our casualties prove smaller than first reported. They foot up thus: 15 officers and 107 men killed, 45 officers ful attempt to run past our batteries. They took advantage of the storm and darkness to send the control of the Virgon wounded. From the James River--- Particulars of the

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen.

New York, Jan 24. The Herald's Fort Fisher correspondence says the naval fleet and army commenced moving toward Wilmington last Wednesday. There is no confirmation of the report that Gen. Terry had occupied the place, but from explosions heard it was thought that the rebels were blowing up the fortifications there preparative to blowing up the fortifications there preparatory to ticulars, as obtained from a deserter from the exevacuating. A large earth-work on the west side pedition, who came into our lines after daylight

Southern News---Proceedings in the Rebel ly the batteries opened on them, to which they pected.

Let use the batteries opened on them, to which they replied. At about 12 o'clock they succeeded in Washington, Jan. 23. Richmond papers of the 21st announce the resignation of the rebel Secretary of War. The rebel Senate has repealed that partian of the set which resided the resident that partian of the set which resided the resident that partian of the set which resided the resident that partial resident the resident that partial resident the resident resident that the resident resid passed through the obstructions, completely de-molishing one of the sunken canal boats. The Richmond, Virginia and Drury, in attempting to to go beyond their own State limits. A long follow, grounded, when the Fredericksburg had be got off, and was obliged to be abandoned, as it was now daylight and they were in the range of battery Parsons. As soon as it became light the battery opened on the Drury, one of the shells falling in her magazine, which exploded, finding he would have to take the oath of allegi-ance to the United States he had stopped, when he was arrested. He made a savage attack on

The only damage done was the dismounting of

reticene of the rebel War Department concerning events current in the South, indicates the the fact that important movements are in progress. If Wilmington falls there will be no panic though much sorrow for the inhabitants. The idea that there is an immense amount of cotton stored is one attractive influence, to say nothing of that port as a base, which is now alluring the invaders toward it. There is a combination in the matter, which involves Charleston as well, and Sherman is on foot in the matter. If these places fall it will be after much exhibition of strategy, for Sherman is always at it, and whope our army is also. Sherman's feints are in fact realities, for while aiming at various places, meaning to take all, and it hardly matters with him which he takes first.

Important from Mobile——Federal Expedition Mobile, it is reported that a formidable expedition had left Forts Morgan and Gaines and gone up the East Pascagoula river to take a position in the rear of Mobile, placing the city partly at the mercy of our troops. The river was found navigable, and its occupation cannot fail to render the city an easy capture. Deserters report that there is much dissatisfaction with the rebel government in Mobile. rebel reinforcements have been sent to Branch-

ville to hold that place against Sherman. Several cannon from the outworks of Charleston have Washington, Jan. 25. The Star says dispatches received here state that yesterday morn- It is currently believed from the persistent accounts of deserters that Charleston will be the Richmond squadron—so long being prepared, came down the river to destroy our depots and works at City Point.

evacuated. Movements by the rebels indicate that they are removing the heavy guns from James and Sullivan Islands. One or two monitors and several gunboats have

> Washington, Jan. 26. The result of Blair's volunteer visit to Richmond is this :- That Jefferson Davis is willing to waive formalities and send to Washington, or receive from there com-

> missioners to treat of peace, upon a basis of sepa-The President of the United States on the other hand, is willing to give a hearing to persons of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority, to treat of peace on the basis of submission to the

> Washington, Jan. 29. Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department the capture of the

blockade runner steamer Blenheim on the night of the 24th, in Cape Fear River. She was from Nassan bound in, not knowing that the place had fallen into our hands. She had a valuable

render, giving Gen. Bragg until yesterday, 19th, to decide upon what he would do. The removal of all public property was going on as fast as possible and we doubt not but every preparation was being made to fall back. It was said that Bragg and Whiting quarreled before the latter was captured, and that Whiting swore he would serve under no such man, but was prevailed on by his troops to hold command at Fort Fisher.

It is further said that some of the Generals and their troops wanted to attack the enemy as they landed near Fort Fisher, but Bragg would not allow them to do so until the enemy had enternched, when he ordered them to be attacked behind their works.

Persons from there say that all is confusion at Wilmington, and that rothing sen, be beauted. Persons from there say that all is confusion at Wilmington, and that nothing can be heard as to the fighting that has taken place, the casualties, or anything of the kind. The general impression of for a medicine."—Northfield, (Vt) Herald.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

TURSDAY, January 31, 1865.
cted weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. & Co., and W. H. Emery.]

\$10.00 to 15 50 | Clear Salt Pork, \$23.00 to 25.00 al, 2 10 to 2 20 | Mutton, \(\psi \) b, 8 to 10 | Line, none | Chickens, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | none | Chickens, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | none | Geose, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | 1.25 to 150 | Geose, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(\psi \) b, 18 to 20 | Muton, \(THE CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON AND CAMBRIDGE. WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1865. Catrle. Sheep. Hogs. 1264 4895 400 1786 7361 1300

40.

Sheep—7½@9} ib \(\Primer \) on live weight, sheared; lambs \(\primer \) 00 \(\primer \) Among other attractions a number of \(\primer \) 40each.

Hades—10 \(\primer \) 10\(\primer

\$0.00 each.

Hutes—10 @ 10\c. Calf Skins—19c to 20c \(\psi \) th, or 0,00 @ 0,00. Tallow—10\(\psi \) 1,25; Lambs' \$1.50 @ \$2,25.

Stores—Wholesale, — \(\psi \) — \(\psi \) th; retail, 14 @ 14\c.

Fat hogs 12\cdot \) it weight.

Daniel Wells 60; Frost & Ashford 16; J Abbott 17; Mr. Hopkins 16; Mr Pendexter 19; Mr Hersey 16.

REMARKS—The great storm detained nearly all the trains, and conseqently the yards at Brighton on market day this week presented a thin appearance. The best of the cattle were picked up yesterday, and the immediate wants of the butchers supplied, so that trade appears to be much duller than yesterday, and the drovers claim that prices are falling faster than gold fell yesterday. The reports from both Albany and New York represent a decline in prices of beef there, and our butchers naturally hope that prices here will be affected in the same way.

SHEEP and LAMBS—DROVES FROM MAINE.

No sheep were reported from Maine this week.

REMARKS—The supply this week is about 7000 which is quite liberat for the season. The butchers say the market is filled with frozen mutton, which at the present rates of transportation of live stock enables butchers in Maine, New Hamp-portation of live stock enables butchers in danket at a much cheaper rate than is possible with live stock. This state of things is decidedly against the interests of all drovers, who have no claim on the butchers in the shape of previous obligations to buy their sheep.

PRICES—In lots, \$5,50 6,00, 7,00. Extra and selections,

buy their sheep.

PRICES—in lots, \$5,50 6,00, 7,00. Extra and selections \$3,50, 9,75, @ 13,00, or from 9 to 12 cts. \$7 ib.

PORTLAND MARKET. PORTLAND, Jan. 28, 1865.

APPLES. Green & bbl (new crop) \$5.00 @ 6.0.1, Sliced, & b 17m 184.
BUTTER. Country W ib 46@53, Choice Table 48@50, Store BEANS. Marrow & bush \$3 25@3 50, Pea \$3 25@3 50, Blue

MIDES & SKINS. Western, 20 m2s, Shagiter Hues, 9mp19, Jalf Skins, 25 2030, Sheep Peits, dry. 1.50 22 50.

PRODUCE. Potatoes, \$2 62 2\$ 30 0 \$\psi\$ bol.; Beef, \$\psi\$ quarte, 12 20 14c; Eggs. \$\psi\$ dos. 42 242 48c; Tarkeys, 18 22 5c; Chickens, 18 20 20c; Gees, 15 20 15.—Price Current. BOSTON MARKET......Jan. 28.

Flour—The market is firm with good demand—sales have been at \$9,75 @ \$10 25 for Westernsuperfine; \$10,50 @ \$11,00 for common extras; \$11,00 @ \$11,75 for medium do.; and \$12,00 @ \$14,00 for good and choice brands, including avorite st. Louis. avorite st. Louis. Coax—Wostern mixed, \$2,05@206. Oars—Northern and Canada, 95 @ \$1 \$\top bushel. Rrs—1,88 @ 1,90 \$\top bushel. Har—Sales at \$30 @ \$35 per ton.

ur—Super State \$9,35 @ 9.75; Roun't Hoop Ohio, 10,70@ Western 9,40,210,10; Southern 10,70@12,00; Canada Uhicago spring 2,30 22,30; amber Milwaukie 2,33 corn—Southern White \$1,90 @ 1,92.
Outs—Canada 1 08.

Special Notices.

HONEY

HOARHOUND AND TAR, FOR THE CURE OF

ss, Colds, Influenza, Honrseness, it Breathing, and all Affections the Throat, Bronchini Tubes and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PHINCIPLE of the forest tree Abies Balsamea or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffied in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these five other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by

"For throat troubles they a e a specific." N. P. Willis.
"Contain no opium nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. Hayes, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for Coughs."

DR. G. F. Bigklow, Boston.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

REV. S. SEIGERIED, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from Colds."

Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Ashma."

REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly,—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."

T. BUCHARME,

Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal.

Chorister Ashma. T. BUCHARME,

Chorister French Paris Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure and obtain the genuine.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c . supplying at the same time Tag Mrans of Sglr-Corss. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 3ml COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

beneficial inits action upon the skin. For sale by all Drugsts and Fancy Goods Dealers.

THE GRANITE NATIONAL BANK, of Augusta, has for sale and immediate delivery
U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
U. S. 8-20 BONDS.
U. S. 8-20 BONDS.

Americans should patronize American Institutions. The "Hadley Co." Spool Cotton is six cord, soft finish. Competent judges pronounce it superior to the best imgold. Every patriotic American lady should use it as it is neighbor.

GOLD, SILVER, COIN DRAFTS AND COUPONS Rought by the GRANITE NATIONAL BANK, of Augustanticly the product of free labor.

Telegraphy the product of free labor.

Married.

MAIR AND LEVEE!

THE LADIES OF ST. MARK'S (EPISCOPAL) PARISH WILL HOLD A PAIR AND LEVEE AT WAVERLEY HALL,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Eve'ge, February 1st and 2d. FANCY ARTICLES

ANTIQUARIAN SUPPER, at which MRS. PARTINGTON and her son IKE will be present.
The OPERA ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Fen. G.
Barker, have volunteered their services, and will furnish Music
both evenings.

WILLIAMS FRATERNITY. The FIFTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE will be delivered at MEONIAN HALL. On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31st, 1865,

GEORGE W. CURTIS, ESQ., of New York. Tickets for the Course, \$2 00; Evening Tickets 50 Cents.

Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. 217

PATTERSON & STANWOOD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PIANOS. MEONIAN BUILDING,

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

Constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Instruments from the best Boston and New York makers. Persons at a distance may communicate with as by letter, and rely upon being furnished with an instrument warranted to give entire satisfaction. atisfaction.

All Instruments purchased of us delivered free of expense o. ransportation.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to dealers and teachers.

TOILET PREPARATIONS C. F. POTTER & CO., DRUGGISTS.

Superfine Cologne,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Swret sented Soaps,
Osmetics,
Dr. Tibett's Hair Regenerator, Pomatums,
Magnotia Balm,
Camphor Ico,
Burnett's Toilet Preparations,
Glenn's Toilet Prep'rat'ns
Eay Rum,
Every kind of Preparation for the Hair, Satchet Perfume Powders for Trusks and Bureaus,
and every other article desirable for Toilet use.

8



THAYER & SCRUTON, PROPRIETORS. Jan. 30, 1865.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE. The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of robute for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims f creditors against the estate of OREN CURRLER, late of AUGUSTA,

deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 9th day of January, 1865, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in season for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the store of Lewis B. Hamlin, in Augusta, at three o'clock in the afteraoon of each day, on Thursday the second day of March, and on Thursday the fourth day of May next.

January 10, 1865.

8* LEWIS B. HAMLEN,

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of GE-RGE W MACOMER, late of Augusta, Geoceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 9th day of January, 1865, will be allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in practice. reactice.

He has long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful the store of Lewis B. Hamlen, in Augusta, at two o'clock in the afternoon of each day, on Thursday the second day of March, and on Thursday the fourth day of May next.

JOHN DORR,

practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent,
3m45

44 Cedar St., New York.

Brown's Brouchial Trockes. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting think still better of what I began thinking well of."

REV HENRY ; J. BURTON, Register.

**ATHEST; J. BURTON, Register.

ENN EBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January 1865.

SARAH E. SANDERSON, Trustee under the last will and testament of George Sanderson, late of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, may be appointed Trustee in the stead:

ORDERION, Register.

**ONE BEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, may be appointed Trustee in the stead:

ORDERION, Register.

**ONE BEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, may be appointed Trustee in the stead:

ORDERION, Register.

**ONE BEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, decased, having requested to be discharged from that trust, and that Eibridge G. Sawtelle, of Sidney, in said County, decased, havi

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of GEORGE S. MORRILL, late of WINTHROP,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has under-taken thattrust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
January 23, 1865. 8* JOHN MAY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MARY HARRIMAN, late of LITCHFIELD,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of GEORGE GÖWEN, late of Winslow, in the County of Kennebee, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate ayment to January 23, 1864.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Drugg'ests.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

For sale in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN and DORR & 3m8*

CRAIG.

JOURING SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF CHARLES A. LOVERING, late of MANCHESTER, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertestate that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased CRAIG.

FRANCES J. LOVERING.

Fracture, add one table-spoonful of DR T. B. TALEOT'S
MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER, to half-pint of cold water,
drink six times a day—this will keep the bowels all right. Add
ten drops of the Cider to a quart of cold water, and keep the
wound thoroughly saturated with the preparation until well.
If there is fever, add ice to the water.

For sale everywhere.

B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent.

1t 64, 65, 66, 67. 63, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N Y.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world.

The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reli-

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER for the County of Lincoln. Post Office address North Newcastle Send for a circular. HARTLY ERSKINE. Jan. 20, 1865.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a Mission ry, discovered a safe and simple remedy far the Cure of Nerous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urioary and Sem nai Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baner in and victous habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the inflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who leads it, Free of Charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

STATION D, BIBLS HOUSE,

New York City.

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

DRY GOODS

MARKED DOWN!

THIRTY DAYS.

WE SHALL OFFER

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Reduced Prices!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING GOODS: CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

AT COST.

And many other Goods less than Cost.

WHEELER & HOBSON. READY MADE CLOTHING: FURNISHING GOODS!

At the Store one Door North of Barton & Merrill's, on the corne. of Water and Oak Streets.

This Stock of Goods must and will be sold at such LOW PRICES for CASH as will induce every man and boy to buy, that don't mean to freeze. LOOK AND READ!
What we Propose to do: For all that want new Clothes, we will sell you a good thick, warm SUIT OF CLOTHES for winter wear, for \$2.5—consisting of a pair of Pants, Vest, Coat, Undershirt, Drawers, Shirt, Collar, Searf, Suspenders, Handkerchief, Stockings, Boots, Overcoat, Hat, and Gloves,

ALL FOR TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS Will any one go Cold?

Come one, come all, Both great and smail, I have a garment To fit you all. All of our Stock has been bought for casu and will be sold at the same low rates. Every article sold will be warranted what it is recommended to be ALL ARE INVITED TO CALL

8. W. HUNTINGTON & CO. Augusta, Jan. 10, 1865. ON AND AFTER JANUARY TWENTIETH

Shall commence selling our LADIES' FURS' FUR TRIMMED HOODS. GENTLEMENS' FUR CAPS AND COLLARS, WINTER CLOAKS, THIBETS, AND

WINTER DRESS GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES: M. M. RAWSON & CO. waldoboro', Jan. 20, 1865.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY

HORSES WANTED. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER. U. S. A.,
Augusta, Me.; Jan. 9, 1865.
PROPOSALS will be received at this office for the purchase of
DAVALRY and ABTILLERY HORSES for the use of U. S. PROPUSALS will be received at this office for the purchase of CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HORSES for the use of U. S. Government, till further notice.

Horses offered for the Cavalry Service must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from five to nine years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry purposes. Price to be \$150.

Art. diery horses must be of dark color, quick in all particulars, quick and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in go of fiesh and condition, from six to ten years old, not less than interen and a half hands high, and not to weigh less than ten hundred and fifty pounds. Price to be \$160.

Any number of horses from one upwards, if answering the above description and passing rigid inspection, will be received and paid for in the Government funds

THOS. G. WHYTAL,

2m5

Capt. and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. THE subscriber gives public rotice that heretofore, to wit, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1890, Zadoo Ireland, of Vienna, in the County of Kennebec, conveyed in mortgage to Jasse Sopea, of Chesterville, in the County of Frankin, State of Maine, a certain tract of land in said Vienna, part of Lot No. 106, beginning at the North-east corner on New Sharbn line; th nee Westerly on the line dividing said lot from land formerly of Hiram Bent, to the North-west corner on the line dividing said lot from Jund formerly of Wm. Daniels, thence Southerly on the line dividing said lot from set of the County of Wm. Daniels, thence Southerly on the line dividing said lot from set corner of said lot striking the line dividing the line di Hoy to the south-west corner of said lot striking the line divid-ig said lot from Dowst's land, thence Easteriy on the line di-viding said lot from Henry Dowet's and Stewart Kimball's land

SEWING MACHINE & TABLE TRUE & MANLEY, for half the money? AGENTS WANTED.

Address J. C. OTTIS & CO.,

3w6* Washington St., Boston, Mass. DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM STRUP

REMOVAL.

DR. M. C. BURGESS, Dentist,

The various Dental operations performed in a thorough A SMALL HOME WANTED

The subscriber, a BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, with other assistance as may be required. As heretofore, the institution is open to students of both sexes. The terms for wishes to purchase, not to exceed twelve acres of land, with a small House suitable for a family of two or three persons, a small Barn, and other suitable out buildings, near the Kennebec River, and not over three or four miles from some good sized to the continue of the continue very moderate. Circulars giving particulars will be forwarded to any and all desiring information, by address, attaing full particulars.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Hampden Upper Corner, Mains.

LOST by the subscriber on FRIDAY afternoon, Jan. 6th, on the Belgrade Middle Bridge, a BLACK CLOTH OVERCOAT. The persons who picked it up were seen and are known, and they are requested to return the coat without further delay to Belgrade Depot.

Belgrade, Jan. 12, 1865.

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS having unsettled accounts with the subscriber are requested to call on Mr. J. G. HOLCOMS, at the old stand, who is duly authorised to settle all demands for or against me.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber keeps for the improvement of Stock

a PURE BLOOD CHESTER BOAR. Also a pure
blood Prince Albert. Terms liberal. JOSHUA BLINN.

Dresden Mills, Jan. 2, 1865. 444* FARM FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

THE well known "PERCIVAL" FARM on Kennebec River road leading from Waterville to Kendell's Mills, containing about 170 acres of Land, with rood House, Barn, (one hundred feet in length,) and other outbuildings.

Address BOX 18, Waterville, Mc.

WANTED.

A good reliable man and his wife to take charge of a Farm, within 10 miles of Boston. The woman must thoroughly understand the charge of a Dairy. Apply to B, BOX 1100, Boston P. O.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1865.

HOOP SKIRTS! WORCESTER'S WORLD RENOWNED DAY HOP YEAST.

For sale by Angusta, Jan. 7, 1868.

FOR CATTLE AND HORSES.

BONE MEAL and MINERAL SALT For sale by JOHN MCANTRUE.



At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Scotety, held in Spring-field, Mass., Sept. 6th. 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1864, the premium of \$25 which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, was AWADDED TO THE UNION MOWER, although it was brought into competition with nearly all the leading machines in the country. With such a recommendation, it needs no argu-ment to convince the farmer that this is THE machine for him to purchase. urchase.

For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the following named Agents, appointed for certain specified sections of

T. G. RICH,
J. P. WISE,
B. C. BRYANT,
ROBERT CROSBY,
S. S. BROOKS,
W. H. LONGLEY,
A. F. BOLT. A. F. HOLT, COL. WM. SWETT, PHINEAS HOWE, WILLIAM TIBBETTS,

THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor, Worcester, Mass. NEW PERFUME

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.



A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Sold by druggists generally. THE AMERICAN HAY AND COTTON PRESS CO. MANUFACTORY,

OFFICE. No. 113 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. GOVE'S PATENT.

The attention of all parties interested in the pressing or compressing of HAY, COTTON, HEMP, WOOL, RAOS, HOPS, or any other article required to be baled for Transportation, Storage or Consumption, is respectfully solicited to the PORTABLE or STATIONARY PRESSES, manufactured by this Company, under the superintendence of the Patentee, Mr. John H. Gove. GOVE.

The Press is very simple in its construction, requiring but

Corner of Grove and North Third-sts., Jersey City.

ane rress is very simple in its construction, requiring but ordinary intelligence to work it, and can be operated by any known power, such as-Steam, Water, Horse, or Hand. In using Horse-power, but one Horse is required, the Press being as mechanically constructed on a well known principle that the Irpower increases in a greater ratio than the increasing resistance...[]

The advantages of this Press over all others are as follows, vis:

vis:

1st. It can press 20 per cent. more material in a given space.

2d. It can do the work in 33 per cent. less time.

2d. It requires 50 per cent. less driving power.

4th It turns out the best shaped bale for handling or rolling.

5th. The press will last a life-time, the working parts being built of the best of iron, and not liable to get out of order.

The ordinary work of this machine will press in one operation (after once filling the box of the No. 1 Press) a bale of Hay of 450 fbs. weight in TrTwo Mixores Fig.

Four men and one horse can hall 12 tons of Hay a day. 450 jbs. weight in grTwo Mixures. These a base of hay of 450 jbs. weight in grTwo Mixures. The Four men and one horse can bale 12 tons of Hay a day. Four men without the aid of a horse, or any power except that contained in the Press, can turn out a bale of Hay 27 inches square by 46 inches long, weighing 460 lbs., or 23j lbs. to the cubic foot.

No toggle joints, screws, cog-wheels, beaters or rollers used in this Press.

The attention of Cotton factors and planters, Wool and Hemp raisers, is especially called to this Press, destined as it is to work a complete revolution in the now slow, clumsy and expensive method of baling.

THE HARRIS BEATER PRESS.

THE MAINE BEATER PRESS COMPANY have become the owners of the John K. Harris Patents for the above named Press for this State; and all parties interested in pressing Hay for market are invited to examine this Press before purchasing or using any other. This machine compresses hay into one half the bulk of that pressed by the presses now in general use, and the hay is worth \$6.00 more per ton in the market. The cost of transportation by railroad and ship is about one half that of the common pressed hay. The Harris Press is in operation in Kennebunk, Portland, Wiscasset, Gardiner, Augusta, Vassalboro', Waterville, Olinton, Skowhegan, Pittäfeld, Bangor and Belfast, where persons interested can examine for themselves. Persons wishing to purchase this Press and the right to use it in any territory in this State will apply to the undersigned, or in his absence to A. LIBBY, Esq. of Augusta, Treasurer of the Company, who will give them all the information desired.

G. W. RICKER, General Agent for the Company.

THOMAS H. DODGE,

ADVOCATE IN PATENT CASES, SOLICITOR OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. [Fee for Preliminary Examinations in the U. S. Patent Office of alleged New Inventions, to ascertain whether Patentable of not, \$5. Rejected Applications examined on the same terms.]

6m4 WORCESTEB, MASS. Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Corner Bridge and Water Sts., H. W. TRUE, AUGUSTA, MAINE.
J. H. MANLEY Particular attention paid to the Collection of Demands

pests.

(It acts as a Cathartic, and the health of adult or child is at once improved by the use of this Syrup.)

Let no family be without a bottle in the house.
Sold in Portland by H. H. HAY, and all other Druggists.
Sold in Augusta by F. W. KINSMAN, EBEN FULLER and C. F. POTTER. And by Druggists throughout the State.

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REMOVAL.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

This School, in its appointments and surroundings, affords special advantages. Number limited; instruction thorough; situation pleasant and healthy.

The SPRING AND SUMMER TERM will commence February 9th. For further information seed for a circular, or address REV. J. E. WOODBRIDGE, Principal 3w6 J. B. FILLEBROWN-DENTIST.

would take this opportunity to express his thanks to his many friends and the public generally, for their very liberal and continued patronage. And while wishing them a happy New Year, notify them that, having removed his family to the village, he will at all times be prepared to wait upon all who may please to favor him with a call for his services in any of the various branches of the profession. Office ever P. C. Bradford's Apothecary Store. Winthrop, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW ENGLAND Screw Steamship Company. SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEARE, Captain WILLITTS, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SEERWOOD, will, until further WILLITTS, and "POTOMAC," Capt. SERRWOOD, will, until further notice, run as follows:
Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and Pier F Korth River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.
These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passagers, making this the most speedy, sake, and confortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage \$8 including fare and State Rooms.
Goods forwarded by this line to and from Monireal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augunta, Eastport and St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamers as early as \$ P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
B. GROMWELL & CO., No. 85 Weststreet, New York.
Portland, Dec. 8, 1864.

PORT. & KEN. RAILROAD.
Winter Arrangement. COMMENCING Dec. 19 1964. Parsenger trains leave daily

follows: Leave Hallowell for Bath, Portland, Boston, at 10.30 A. M. Returning will be due from Portland at 4 06 P M. Leaves at one hour for Augusta, Wattrville, Kendalls Mills, Skowhegan, nnecting at Ken. Mills with the train for Bangor the same rening. Evening.

Freight train leaves daily for Portland to connect with the train to Boston at 8.20 A. M., and is due from Postland at 12.38 P. M.

Through tickets are sold at ticket office for Boston and Lewell as heretofore and also for Bangor and all stations east of Kendalis Milis on the Maine Central Raitroad
Through tickets are also sold to Farmington and Lewiston.

EDWIN NOYES, Baperintendent.

Dec. 15, 1864.

Dec. 15, 1864.

CABINET ORGANS. ONGRATULATE you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanting, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement.

A s compared with Melodeons, Harmoniums, &c., the Cabinet Organ is certain y superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised.

WILLIAM Mason. BEST of their class of which we have any knowledge.

MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED EMINERT ORGANISTS. IN every respect far superior to anything of the kind I have seen, whether in Europe or America.

GRO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN. NEXT to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the business with which we are acquainted to accompany church song.

NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW.

EXCEEDS in my estimation every other instrument of this THE favorable testimony of nearly every organist or plants of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments.

New York Woald.

ONCE hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for.

New York Observer. REALLY very effective and beautiful instruments.

LOWELL MASON.

RAND accompaniment when the congregation sing.

IRENAUS.

NEVER seen anything of the kind which interested me so much. SURPASSES everything in this line I have seen, whether John Zumbells. CAUTION TO PURCHASERS. The high reputation of our Cabiner Oncans has frequently

to their better quality and volume of tone, and unrivalled capacity of expression. When a dealer represents another instrunent as the same thing as the Cabinet Organ, it is usually au attempt to sell an inferior instrument on which he can make a "." Fully descriptive Circulars sent free to any address MASON & HAMLIN.
Factories on Cambridge and Charles Streets.

U. S. CLAIM AGENCY. J. H. KLING, 143 Water Street, Augusta, Opposite the Stanley House. OLD, SILVER, U. S. COUPONS, and CALIFORNIA COIN DRAFTS bought at highest prices. Also all kinds of U. S. BONDS,

His Excellency, SAM'L CONY, Hon. L. M. MORRILL,
Gov. of Maine,
JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adj't Gen. of Maine,
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Hon. J. W. BRADBURY,
GEO. W. STANLEY,
Pres't 1st N. Bank, Augusta. BAKER & WEEKS,

Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay and Prize Money, ROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND THEIR HEIRS

REFERENCES.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENT.



LUNGS.—Dr. O. Pheli's Brown has lately published a
—Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and
LUNGS.—General Debility, of 45 octavo pages, beautifully
—illustrated with Colored Plates, containing a preLUNGS.—scription for the positive and speedy cure of FITS
—and DYSPEPSIA. This work will be sent free on
LUNGS.—receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage.
—Address, Ds. O. Pheli's Brown, No. 19 Grand
LUNGS.—Street, Jersey City, N. J.

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PURE BLOOD DEVONS JOHN F. ANDERSON, MAPLEWOOD FARM,

DURHAM BULL CHARLETON,
SELECTED from the Herd of the celebrate
brace-ler, B. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford Co.
Centucky, by Wistranco W. Oransar, of the Highland Stoclarm, Belmont, Mass., may be found for service at BROOK FARM, ON RIVER ROAD, Leading from Waterville to Kendall's Mills.

"Charleton" was got by "Duke of Airdris." Dam "Laun 2d." Pedigree recorded in Herd Book. For further particulars see "Boston Cultivator," Aug. 22, 1863. Taxes Casn. Sub

SADDLERY, HARDWARE, AND CARRIAGE STOCK, DARBY BLOCK, WATER ST., AUGUSTA.

Also Agent for
rhanks' Standard Scales, Fire and Burgtar Proof Safes,
White's Patent Money Drawer, and

BUCKEYE MOWING MACHINES. Dec. 22. 3m2 Oash paid for LOOSE and PRESSED HAY, at Ricker's Brick Stable, Market Square, August.

A. J. NICHOLS. GREEN and DBT WOOD on hand and for sale.

Augusta, Dec. 5, 1864.

CPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE,

A very efficient church organ, brought within a small com-pass, not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price. New York Examines.

induced dealers to represent that other intruments are the filme thing, that there is no essential difference between the Cabinet Organs and Organs with various names, made by other makers This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result, not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large meas ure, of essential differences of construction, which, being patent-ed, cannot be employed by other makers. These are essential

BALESROOMS AND OFFICE, 274 WASHINGTON STREET Jan. 23. COIN EXCHANGE

sold at market rates.

All kinds of GOVERNMENT CLAIMS CASHED and special

OFFICE
Water St., Directly Opposite Stanley House
AUGUSTA, MAINE, WAR CLAIM AGENTS
LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL.
HON. JOHAH H. DRUMMOND,
Attorney General.
HON. BICHARD D. RICE.

HON. RICHARD D. RICE.

HON. BICHARD D. RICE.

HEREN B. NEWS.

HON. BICHARD D. RICE.

HON. BICHARD D. RICE.

No. 4. North's Block, Augusta,
Procures Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions and Prize Money for
Soldiers and Seamen, or their widows, children or heirs; also
Invalid Pensions. All other claims against the United States
and State promptly attended to.
REFERENCES:—Hon. W. T. Johnson, Mayor of Augusta, Hon REFERENCES:—1101. W. A. L. A.



Tis a fearful night in the winter time,
As cold as it ever can be;
The roar of the blast is heard like the chime
Of the waves on an angry sea.,
The moon is full; but her siver light
The storm dashes out with its wings to-night;
And over the sky from south to north
Not a star is seen as the wind comes forth
In the strength of a mighty glee. All day had the snow come down—all day—
As it never came down before;
And over the hills, at sunset, lay
Some two or three feet, or more;
The fence was lost, and the wall of stone;
The windows blocked, and the well-curbs gone;
The hay-stack had grown to a mountain lift;
And the wood-pile looked like a monster drift;
As it lay by the farmer's door.

The night sets in on a world of snow,
While the air grows sharp and chill,
And the warning roux of the fearful blow
Is heard on the distant hill; As neard on the distant hill;
And the Norther, see! on the mountain peak,
In his breath how the old trees writhe and shrick!
He drives from his nostrils the blinding snew;
He shouts on the plains, Ho-ho, ho-ho!
And growis with a savage trill.

Such a night as this to be found abroad, In the drifts and the freezing air! Bits a shivering dog, in the field, by the road, With the snow in his shaggy hair.

But he lost the traveled way;
And for hours he trod with might and main
A path for his horse and seigh;
But colder still the cold winds blew, And deeper still the deep riks grew,
And his mare, a beautiful Morgan brot
At last in her struggles floundered dow
Where a log in a hollow lay.

In vain, with a neigh and a frenzied snort, She plunged in the drifting snow,
She plunged in the drifting snow,
While her master urged, till his breath grew short,
With a word and a gentle blow,
Rut the snow was deep and the tugs were tight;
His hands were numb and had lost their might;
So he wallowed back to his half-filled sleigh, And strove to shelter himself till day, With his coat and the buffalo.

He has given the last faint jerk of the rein,
To rouse up his dying steed;
And the poor dog howls to the blast in vain
For help in his master's need.
For a while he strives, with a wistful cry,
To catch a glimpse from his drowsy eye,
And wags his tail if the rude winds flap
The skirt of the buffaio over his lap,
And whines when he takes no heed.

The wind goes down and the storm is o'er— Tis the hour of midnight, past, The old trees writhe and bend no more In the whirl of the rushing blast. The silent moon with her peac ful light, Looks down on the hills with snow all white, And the giant shadow of Camel's Hump, The blasted pine and ghostly stump Afar on the plain are cast.

But cold and dead by the hidden log, But cold and dead by the hidden log,
Are they who came from the town—
The man in his sleigh and his faichful dog
And his beautiful Morgan brown;
In the white snow desert, far and grand,
With his cap on his head and his reins in his hand,
The deg with his nose on his master's feet,
And the mare half seen through the crusted sleet,
Where she lay when she floundered down. CHARLES GAMAGE EASTMAN

Our Story-Teller.

IN PURSUIT.

"Now Briggs," said the inspector, slowly tling the silver in his pocket, as he always when he was thoughtful, "there can't be ubt of it. The Mr. Styles that embarked on ard the Royal Canadian last Monday was ontgomery Hood; the Frenchman with the e-glass and the poodle, who went to Newrk by the Cunard boat, under the name of onsieur Leroy, was William Hood-a deep rd that!" And the inspector softly chinked s half crowns together, and frowned at the apty fireplace of the Liverpool inn parlor, nere we sat over our negus.

I—Sergant John Briggs, of the detectives—
s of the same way of thinking as my superior

the force, and not without good reason. Our at we were pretty sure, for it was not the first ne by many that we had paid a visit, profes-onally, to Liverpool. Indeed, the town had a tective, who is worth his salt, knows the most Liverpool and London, and there were few ins ty to apprehend should be concealed in any oat knows the burrows in a rabbit warren, and ere were plenty of queer customers who would we given us the "office," in case any outsiders deen hidden among their haunts. The deription we had received tallied fairly with the pearance of the person who had sailed in the

ep by step, to the water's edge.

And now to explain. The runaways-broth ver been suspected of dishonesty before the ash came. They were respectably connected e Hoods, and had received a first-rate educe eat house in the wholesale export trade enderford & Hatch, of Lothbury, E. C.; the der of the two, William Hood, being cashier ad having the full confidence of his employers o do the rogue justice, he scems for years to we served the firm faithfully, and it ntil he got deeply involved-being of extravaith his abilities, the slippery downward path as only too easy. He falsified accounts, tam-ered with pass-books, and embezzled balances. ood fled, carrying with him nearly seven thous apers; and his brother—his junior by elever ears, and who had been a tool in the hands of s artful relative-was the companion of h

Even the angry merchants, justly incensed gainst their treacherous cashier, were sorry for the fate of this poor boy, not yet eighteen years brother. Is was said, though clever and actile, and much in awe of his senior, whose nd Montgomery Hood, and the cash and paper f which they were the unlawful possessors, he least possible delay. And it had been dis-netly intimated to us from our chiefs in Scotand Yard, that immediate reward and probab romotion would be the weed of success

It was grand that Inspector Wilkins and I, in tead of hunting in couple, as heretofore, should eparate, each of us attaching himself to the rise, the inspector, who had a right as my suto take his choice, elected to ollow young Montgomery Hood, who had sailed aind was almost too good to be true. nd I had done a good many strokes of work ading newspapers. But somehow it had always een "Mr. Inspector Wilkins and Sergeant Sriggs," and I felt quite snuffed out and eclipsed, wen in print, by my friend. In the police courts twas the same, — Wilkins! always Wilkins! the magistrates were constantly asking the opinon or tasking the memory of my comrade, who was a living biography of convicts and doubtful sersons; and whenever a reporter spoke of "that

of the paragraph that nobody cared to study.

And now this very inspector, as jealous of ame and credit (though a good fellow every nch of him) as any member of the force, had coluntarily given up to me what seemed the very cream of the business. William Hood was principal culprit; William Hood had gone o New York; most likely the chief part of the pooty was in his possession; and most certainly

they heard I was from the old country, and had been to Rotterdam and other Dutch ports they warmed into conversation. As far as I could make out, they thought themselves half Hollanders still, though it was the old man's great grandfather who had come out in some ship with a name I couldn't pronounce, and which had brought grandfather who had come out in some ship with a name I couldn't pronounce, and which had brought from Europe some Dutch dignitary whose title and office were unintelligible, but magem," at the commercials loall it, as well as my bagman of them all. So, although there were two or three Sinon Pures on board—men who were going out in the cutlery interest, or

the casting interest,—it never came into their heads to suspect that the firm for which Grey-heads to suspect that the firm for which Grey-head the property of the first th

selected from the display of bad and dear hackney carriages on New York quay, and who had evidently not been long enough in America to learn practical republicanism. "Will I dhrive ye to the Metrovalitan size": practical republicanism. the Metropolitan, sir?"

great houses, where the best of the European try day was, and only spoke in a sort of whisper-

I did not let grass grow under my feet, but fell to work on the evening of the very day that saw our landing from the Borussia. Many a man would have rested, or indulged his curiosity as to the strange city and nondescript people. But Sergeant Briggs had his promotion to earn, and his good little wife at home, as well as the three children, to think of. I felt my mouth water as I thought of all I could do with that handsome reward offered by Penderford & Hatch,—the schooling for Tom and Alfred, the smart new freeks for Louisa, who would then go to Miss of his grandfather's importing. I also learnt frocks for Louisa, who would then go to Miss of his grandfather's importing. I also learnt Trigg's select academy at Turnham Green, the that pretty little Mrs. S, quite a bride, was a

ter weeks spent in exploring the town. I was not a mere childish, confiding thing, relying implicwith the police of the city. There is a fellow station, I stooped to lift a trunk, and my pistol, feeling among the guardians of public order all the world over, and I am bound to say that the and fell with a bang upon the gravel just at Mrs. police of New-York were very willing to give me every assistance in their power. They could not, however, point out the covert where my game lay concelled. Even Marshal Keyzer, a most experienced officer, whose name was known was no revolver, but one of the double-barrels we on our side of the Atlantic as well as on his own, get from the Government, -- and returned it to could not help me there. One of his men had me with a bow and and a smile, dryly saying,noticed the Frenchman with the eye glass and the poodle, when the packet was boarded by the terest of some Sheffield house. Am I to consider newsboys and detectives, off the point; but no this as a specimen of the hardware you deal in suspicion attached to the grotesque forcigner, or have you really imbibed the idea that our unand from the moment of his landing all trace of fortunate country is so full of blood thirsty brawlhim was lost. Yet the city marshals were good ers that firearms are thus necessary as bosom enough to introduce me to all the railway, steam- friends?" enough to introduce me to all the railway steamboat, omnibus and stage officials, and insure me to attention in my researches. And, indeed, it was from a railway clerk that I got my clue—such as it was; "Cæsar, the black porter, found this in ful light to my friends."

the waiting-room; seems to be a feather of your lost bird, sir. Guess he's sloped by our lines, and perhaps a rogue. The first I am obliged to anyhow," said the good-natured cierk, as he be; the second I am not. To account for my popped a card into my hand. It was a common possession and carrying about me of this unlucky visiting card, and on the back of it had been pistol, I'll tell you who I am. I'm Sergeant John penciled, roughly, a rude calculation,—a sum in the rule of three, as far as I could make it out. From London to arrest two dangerous felons who But the card was one of Hood's cards, and I have absconded with a large sum. If you now like could hardly doubt that he himself had dropped it; and most likely the Yankee clerk was correct in his conjecture. William Hood was probably Virginian did not ring my hand off. He declared

I went to Albany, and I went to Rochester, and I went to Buffalo. I did more, for I tried the hotels at Niagara Falls—then very crowded, for it was hot weather, and the polite world was gether. And now I really reaped some solid adout of town,—and I went as far as Sandusky, on vantage from my intimacy with the bridal pair. a wild goose chase after a man who was a rogue, I was admitted, as one of their party, to the I dare say, because he looked so awfully frighten-ladies' car, and was out of reach of tobacco juice, ed when I began to ask him a few questions pro-fessionally, but not my rogue. And then, sick at heart, I turned back to the east, retraced my have three classes on their lines,—the ladies car,

bers of the force see more ugly sights than lovely ones, and we are mostly kept in thickly peopled districts, as is reasonable; so a sweet prospect is a real treat to some of us. And though I had been controlled to the controlle been about a bit in the course of duty, I had in a faded blue coat, garnished with blue buttons. never seen such a charming landscape except on "Who's to say the chatin', deceivin' crimp the drop scene of a theatre. Presently I strolled tould us a word of thruth at all?" screamed a down to the Hudson, hired a pinnace, and went woman who carried a child in her arms, whil activity under steam down the Mersey, bound for Quebec, I could not help chuckling as I explaimed, "John Briggs, my boy, your fortune's made."

I took my resease in the Bornesis bound for I took my resease in the Bornesis bound for I and the Resease of Dutchmen, father and son, as I soon found out. They were very talkative, when compared with Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent; but when I laborers are wanted at Oswego, and wages high made."

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these! I did not undervalue them. But then he had the start, and in some cases the start is nine points in the game.

"Where away is it I'll rowl yer honor!" asked the Irish jarvey who drove the car or fly I had selected from the display of had and dear hackney. I chose, however, a different and much less luxurious establishment, Crockett's House, Fourth of July Street, in the Bowery,—a queer hotel frequented by rough and ready customers, chiefly from Texas, California, Missouri, and other western regions. I felt pretty sure that Mr. Hood was not likely to be found at the great houses, where the best of the European he "hailed" from Virginia-was certainly a very visiters and American provincials are used to herd together, and my chance of picking up information seemed greater if I kept aloof from was beautiful to see what attention Mr. Sterling spectable society.

I did not let grass grow under my feet, but her, and how, when he left the boat, he support-

Trigg's select academy at Turnham Green, the terms of which were fifty guineas, to say nothing of the towels and silver spoon. And Mrs B,—a dear, sprightly little woman, comforted me often and often when I was a constable at twenty eight shillings a week, and it was hard to scrub on,—she deserved a full share of gratified whims and wishes from that blessed windfall of five hundred pounds—if only I could get it.

fall of five hundred pounds—if only I could get it.

With all my cagerness, however, and I did my best, my toil was labor lost. In vain I ransacked the Empire City, which, like most of us in the detective department, I knew fairly by report, and of which I had been furnished with a sort of rough sketch in writing by my brother officer, Sergeant Hemmings. Hemmings, too, had been friendly enough to give me some letters of introduction, sufficient to launch me, not into the best, which would not have suited my purpose, but into the very worst society in New which led me to think that the game I sought Pose, but into the very worst society in New which led me to think that the game I sought York. Hemmings knew a thing or two against would be flushed father to the west. A cornthe British born settlers there, which the parties factor, over his julep, had described an intelli-in question preferred to keep dark, even in that gent "Briton" he had met at Buffalo, and who easy going place, and they were obliged to be civil to my comrade or any friend of his. And I, here and there met, somebody of whose antecedents I knew a good deal more than he or she had lost his way and lamed his horse in some excared to have published to the world, and who cursion from Cincinnati. The account of the lad was ready in consequence to buy my silence by in question tallied with the description of Mont-

belping on my search.

But I failed,—failed as miserably and utterly as plain policeman X 42 could have done, if Sir nyself. Hot as the day was, Mrs Sterling wore as plain policeman A 42 could have done, if Sir Lysell. Hot as the day was, Mrs Sterling wore Richard had chosen him for delicate work of the kind. In hotel bars and rowdy groceries, in flash billiard rooms, in low grog shops, where sailors and wild Irish battered each other till ladylike, but not clever in the least. It was the police came to establish order with their beautiful to see with what affectionate trust she flaths and in tweener and shirted Californ. sallors and wild trish beautiful to see with what affectionate trust she police came to establish order with their beautiful to see with what affectionate trust she flails, and in taverns where red shirted Califorclung to her husband, and relied on him for many policemen were on the spot, for the Irish—whose antipathy to laws in general, and English at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1865.

Margaret E. Ramsdell, Administratic on the state law in particular made them regard the arrest a bit wiser than at the beginning. At last, and itly on his strength and shrewdness. It was a by mere accident, I found a clue. Of course I pretty sight, but I could not help feeling a sort had not failed, when I hid myself in the troubled of contempt for the silly little woman too. As waters of low life at New-York, to communicate we alighted form the car in front of the railway

suppose that he had journeyed by the railway at the terminus of which the tell-tale bit of paste-board had been found. The line led, firstly, to Albany, and to Albany I went.

The was pleased and proud to be my leftlow traveler; and even timid Mrs. Sterling murmured to the terminus of which the tell-tale bit of paste-board had been found. The line led, firstly, to Albany, and to Albany I went.

Highlands—a very fashionable resort of the New-quiring there, began to feel despair of any success.

I answering to our first, but shut against solitary male pastengers; the general cars, where all whites herd together; and the negro car. Under Mrs. Sterling's protection, I was admited among the aristocrats of the rail, and found the

steps to the Hadson river, and what they call the Highlands—a very fishionable recort of the New-Highlands—a very fishionable record of the New-Work, record and provided in the passengers; the general cars, where all whites herd together; and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the general cars, where all whites herd together; and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the general cars, where all whites herd together; and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the general cars, where all whites herd together; and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers is the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers of the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers of the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers of the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers is the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers is the passengers and the negro car. Underly finely the passengers and the negro finely the passen

do to carry the rest and hand her out of the car. While this was going on, I noticed a man, one of the Irish laborers by his dress and figure, who wore a rough frieze coat, hot as the day was, and had his shaggy red hair hanging like a horse's mane over his face. This follow, standing a little back among his countrymen, was taking no part in the row, but eyeing us in an inquisitive sort of fashion. An ugly, wild looking customer he was,—had been fighting, most likely, for half his face was concealed by a blue cotton handkerchief, from under which peeped strips of plaster, but some how the other half of the face seemed familiar to me. I thought, rubbed my eyes and familiar to me. I thought, rubbed my eyes and looked again. The fellow was gone! Nothing was to be seen but waving cudgels and outstretched arms, and excited men and women ges ticulating, and here and there a glib American soothing the mob, and half-laughingly pointing to a strong body of police, who had just been fete by a special engine from Albany, and who had cutlasses and revolvers to supplement those short, heavy flails which Yankee constables carry when

her to descend; "now the police have arrived, there will be no more—""

The sentence was never finished. As Mrs. Sterling's delicate kid boot touched the ground, the freize coated Irishman with the fell of unkempt red hair and the plastered face came rushing forward, caught the handsome Virginian planter by the throat, twisting his hand in Mr. Sterling's cravat so as nearly to strangle him and with the other hand clutched Mrs. Sterling rude. It is the other hand clutched Mrs. Sterling rude. It is will be used to the confort and convenience to suit the wants of boarders and visitors. A numerous and well-trained corps of waiters will be in attendance, whose efforts will be assiduously directed to the comfort and convenience of our patrons. A nice suite of bath-rooms will be provided, where the guests can indulge in a bath, with cold or warm water.

A firs-proof safe will be furnished for the accommodation of visitors wishing to deposit valuable articles for safe-keeping. Coaches will be in attendance to convey visitors to any port of the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge of an experienced cook and housekeeper, and no effort will be spared to supply the table with every delicacy, in season and out.

We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Cierk, of Mr. GUY TENNER, formerly the popular and efficient clerk of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement will be under the charge of the bouse will be conducted in a manner to suit the most above the strange ments will be under the care of the city. The culinary arrangements will be under the charge of an experienced cook and housekeeper, and no effort will be spared to supply the table with every delicacy, in season and out.

We take pleasure in being able to announce that we have secured the valuable services as Chief Cierk, of Mr. GUY TENNER, formerly the popular and efficient clerk of the Augusta House, under whose supervision the internal arrangement will be conduct American fellow travelict in his professional grip.

We detectives are not very easily astonished, but here the surprise beat anything I had ever seen, even on the stage, and for once I stood stupid and staring, with my eyes fixed on the group. Then there was an explosion of fierce curses and threats, a cry of alarm, and I recovered my wits only just in time to strike up the pistol which that little fury, young Montgomery Hood, was discharging at his captor's head. Bang went the pistol, the ball going into the wall a yard above us; and then a desperate struggle ensued, for the elder culprit who had a revolver under his coat, tried hard to shake himself free of the inspector, while the false Mrs. Sterling fought like a wildcat, and it was not until his finery was in tatters, and his face covered with blood, that I could get the upper hands of the young delinquent. Even then we could hardly have handcuffed them both but for the Albany police, who came hurrying at the report of the pistol.

"It's all right and square gentleman," said the inspector, predicting his paper; "warrant of the British Scentary of State." Countersigned as a strip of the proper is situated at MEDWAY PORKS of the Penobscot River, eleven miles above the Ponobscot River, eleven miles above the penobscot River, eleven miles above was an tatter and the property is situated at MEDWAY PORKS of the Penobscot River, eleven miles above was an tatter and the two was and that a was most until his finery was in tatters, and his face covered with blood, that I could get the upper hands of the young delinquent. Even then we could hardly have handcuffed them both but for the Albany police, who came hurrying at the report of the pistol.

"It's all right and square gentleman," said the inspector, predicting his paper; "warrant of the British Scentary of State." Countersigned as the prediction of the property is situated at MEDWAY Port of the passenger of the property is situated at MEDWAY Port of two powers and that a well of young and the prediction of the

For all that it was a lucky thing for us that so Augusta, Sept. 7, 1864. naw in particular, made them regard the arrest on American soil as an insult to themselves and their adopted country, threatened a rescue. Nothing came of the menace, however, save hooting and hard words, and we were permitted to carry our captives quietly off to New York. I had rather not dwell too much on my own thoughts during the journey. I felt humbled, both as a man and addetective. That I had counted on the success of this expedition as the stepping-stone to fortune that I should have been guiled and duped as I

the journey. I felt hombled, both as a man and a detective. That I had counted on the success of this expedition as the stepping-stone to fortune that I should have been guiled and duped as had been,—the deception was too complete; I could not bear to think of it.

'This,'' said the inspector, the first time we were alone together, which was on board the packet, homeward bound—for till then we dared not trust the prisoners, sullen and apathetic, out of our sight,—'this is the long and short of it.

I chose to follow the young one to Canada, because I thought he'd be more easy to track than his brother. Lads of his age don't often travel alone, you see. Well, he was deeper than thought. I followed him to Detroit, and then his brother. Lads of him to Detroit, and then his brother. A trifle—only, you know, Briggs, nothing is a trifle to us; straws show the way the wind blows—sent me to New-York, and there I, hunted about day after day, and heard you were at work there too, and had some trouble not to you le of hounds at fault. One day, in Jersey of twelved there to held at Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, held a department of the manner of Hans Moder.

'ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held a dispution should not be granted. It. B. BAKER, Judge.

Attent: J. Beavon, Register.

'ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate, held and the cabin the cabin him and remind him of old times, and he did not know me at first, but when in years ago in London, for an ugly business, too, and Hans most likely thought he was want of the name of Hans Molder.

'I was night six years since I had seen Hans, and he did not know me at first, but when it was presented the specially hard, of the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted the application for Control of the control

more leniently dealt with. But the laugh at Scotland Yard was terribly against me, and 1 found it impossible to remain in the detective department, tormented as I was on my credulity and the sham Mrs. Sterling.

Inspector Wilkins got the reward, as was fair.

Inspector Wilkins got the reward, as was fair.

Inspector Wilkins got the reward, as was fair. hinted that there was a vacancy among the sergeants of the L division, and that the work would probably suit me better than my old trade.

Here was a vacancy among the sergeants of the L division, and that the work would probably suit me better than my old trade.

F. POTTER & CO., However, by great good luck, the chief of the borough police in my native town happened to

retire just then, and as no other townsman was eligible, and I had local influence I got the place, and a snug one it is. But for all that, when London detectives come down and confer with Mr. Superintendent Briggs, polite as they are, I can see by the slight twinkle in their eyes that they have heard the story of my American expedition, and are laughing in their sleeves.

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ETA proper discipline of mind enables us to accomplish a greater amount of labor, than twice

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heavy flails which Yankee constables carry when on ordinary duty.

"It's all right now, my love," said Mr. Sterling, calming his wife's timid fears as he assisted her to descend; "now the police have arrived, there will be no more—"

The sentence was never finished. As Mrs.

The sentence was never finished. As Mrs.

inspector, producing his paper; "warrant of the British Secretary of State, countersigned, as you see. Extradition warrant, backed by all the proper authorities in Washington and the State of New York. We've a good right to our birds, you see, now we've put salt on their tails."

The all that it was a larger than for a function of the state of the state

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ration, possesses remarkable healing properties.

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Nov. 1, 1864.

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**Boston:

**Early last spring, after having driven my horse very hard, he took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoulders my horse were y hard, he took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoulders my horse were plant, be took cold, and it settled in his neck and shoulders my horse was unable to stand up. He would rise frequently for the first few duntle in the sead of the was unable to remain standing but a few minutes, when his legs would spray out as though he was suddenly struck dead. Finally he was unable to rise atail, and he wore the skin off in large patches on various parts of his body by lying so long. He continued in this condition from weeks; during which time I tried a great many remedies without avail, and had given him up as lost. At last I commenced showering him time and doctors' bills.

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